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VOL. XXIV NO. 18 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1936 SIXTEEN PAGES

Nation Swears Allegiance To Edward VIII

Proclamation Of Accession

Privy Council Appends Signature After King's Address

LONDON, Jan. 21.

The Privy Council met this afternoon to hear the Proclamation of Accession of the new King Edward.

King Edward addressed the Council after which the Proclamation of Accession was signed by various dignitaries, including the Archbishop if Canterbury and several other Privy Counsellors.

The proceedings lasted one hour.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

The House of Lords and the House of Commons assembled at six this evening to take the oath of allegiance to the new King.—Indian Allied News.

PRIVY COUNCIL HOLDS ACCESSION MEETING

LONDON, Jan. 21.

The accession meeting of the Privy Council—the only one when the whole Council whose membership exceeds 300 may be present—held at St. James Palace this afternoon. Subdued crowds watched the assembling of some of the most distinguished figures in the land. Some were in levee dress, while others were in morning dress. Just before 4 p.m. King Edward walked from his old quarters in the palace to the State Room.

It is understood that the Dukes of York and Gloucester also attended the meeting.

The first arrivals were the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and High officers of the City who drove in State from the Mansion House. Premier Baldwin was also among the earliest arrivals followed by members and ex-members of the Cabinet, Judges in court dress, the Archbishop of Canterbury in purple robes and Beatty displaying a great array of medals. The only woman member of the Privy Council Miss Margaret Bondfield was in deep mourning.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

It is officially stated that the body of King George will lie in state from Thursday next until January 28 in Westminster Hall.

The funeral service will take place at St. George's Chapel at Windsor. There will be a full State Procession from Westminster Hall to Paddington Station from where the coffin will be borne to Windsor.—Indian Allied News.

Lords And Commons Take The Oath

IMPRESSIVE SCENES IN PARLIAMENT

Privy Council Signs Proclamation Of Accession

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Clad in mourning the Peers of the Realms and commoners assembled in the Houses of Parliament at 18 .00 hours to take the oath of allegiance to the New King.

Foreign diplomats watched from the galleries of the House of Commons.

When Speaker entered, conversation was hushed and all members stood. As soon as the Speaker took his seat the clerk presented him with the bible form of the oath which declares:—

"I swear by Almighty God to be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King Edward and his heirs and successors according to law, so help me God."

Immediately after taking the oath, the Speaker called on other members to do so, beginning with Cabinet members, Government members, Leaders of the Opposition and then the back-benchers.

The swearing in may take several days.

A striking feature of the proceedings in the House of Lords was the New King's solitary red covered throne on the dais where for quarters of a century had been the throne for the Queen and chair for the Prince of Wales on the right of the King's Throne.

The House was crowded when after prayers, the Chancellor left the Woolsack and in a clear voice took the oath of allegiance and signed the roll followed by Lords Halifax and Plymouth and three hundred Peers, while many Peeresses clad in mourning watched from the gallery.

SIR. SHADILAL ATTENDS CEREMONY

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Jan. 21

Sir. Shadilal, as a Privy Councilor, attended the ceremony of taking the Oath of Allegiance in the Lords. He watched the proceedings from the Bar of the House. Sir Shadilal is perhaps the first Indian Privy Councillor to be present on such an occasion.

MEETING LASTS AN HOUR

LONDON, Jan. 21.

The Privy Council lasted exactly an hour. The proceedings will be published in the London "Gazette" later.

The B. B. C. announce that the proclamation of the accession of King Edward will be broadcast from Daventry on G.S.G., G.S.F. G.S.B. on January 22, at 10 a.m. G.M.T. and will be repeated at 2 p.m., 6-16 p.m. and 9-45 p.m.—Reuter's Special.

NEW KING IN BUCKINGHAM

LONDON, Jan. 21

King Edward paid his first visit to Buckingham Palace as Sovereign. He arrived quietly and unexpectedly, but the news spread. A large waving crowd had assembled when he departed half an hour later.—Reuter.

QUEEN'S REPLY TO DE VALERA

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Replying to the message of President de Valera offering condolences on the death of the King, Her Majesty the Queen says:

"I am deeply touched by the kind message you have sent on behalf of the Government of Saorstat Eireann and I greatly appreciate your sympathy with me and my family in our irreparable loss."—Indian Allied News.

LABOUR PARTY'S LOYALTY

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Mr. Attlee, the Leader of the Opposition, Sir Walter Citrine, the General Secretary of the Trades Union Congress and Mrs. Jennie Adamson, representing the National Council of the Labour Party, to-day personally delivered the text of the Labour Party's declaration at Buckingham Palace.

The declaration, expressing the sympathy of the organised Labour Party on the death of the King, pays warm tribute to his work. It also assures the loyalty of the Labour Party to King Edward.—Indian Allied News.

ODE ON DEATH OF KING GEORGE

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 21.

Poet Laureate, John Masefield, has indited the following Ode:—

"This man was King in England's direst need,
In the black-battled years when hope was gone;
His courage was a flag men rallied on,
His steadfast spirit showed him King indeed,
And when the war was ended when the thought
Of revolution took its hideous place,
His courage and his kindness and his grace
Scattered or charmed its ministers to naught,
No King of all our many has been proved.
By times so savage to the thrones of Kings,
Nor won more simple triumph over fate.
He was most royal among royal things,
Most thoughtful for the meanest in his State,
The best, the gentlest and the most beloved.

9 MONTHS' MOURNING FOR LONDON COURT

LONDON, Jan. 21

The King has commanded court mourning for nine months for the late King "of blessed memory" and chance to half morning on July 21. Proclamation of King Edward the eight's accession will be read at 10 a.m. tomorrow at St. James' Palace. The Lords and Commoners will probably start taking the oath of allegiance directly after the formal announcements tonight, as no business may meanwhile be transacted.—Reuter.

EUROPE IN MOURNING

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Jan. 21.

PARIS:—The Chamber adjourned after the President paid tribute to the late King of England.

Government's resignation may be deferred until after the funeral in which case M. Laval will accompany M. Lebrun to London.

BRUSSELS: The Senate and the Chamber will rise after the respective presidents have paid tribute to the King's memory.

ATHENS: Court mourning for King George will be three weeks' full mourning and one week half-mourning.

ROME: The most striking of the notices referring to the King appears in Sgr. Mussolini's own papaper "Popolo d'Italia" which says:

He overcame the agitated years of his resign with courage and devotion.

BERLIN: The Foreign Minister, Herr von Neurath and three Generals will comprise the German delegation to the funeral.

PARIS: The Bourse observed a minute's silence at 13-00 hours.

LONDON: Naval Conference meetings will be suspended until after the funeral.

SOVIET JOINS IN THE MOURNING

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Dense crowds in Hendon respectfully greeted King Edward on his arrival from Norfolk. King Edward and the Duke of York immediately proceeded to London.

Similar crowds were present outside St. James's Palace.

The tenantry and estate servants at Sandringham are prominently participating in the last rites. The coffin is being made by a woodwork shop of the Royal estate from local trees and local territorials will mount guard while lying in State at the village church until conveyed to London to-morrow.

FLOOD OF MESSAGES.

A specially augmented staff has been summoned by the Central Telegraph Office at the General Post Office to-day to deal with world-wide flood of telegrams of sympathy addressed to King Edward and Queen Mary at Sandringham.

The Pope, President Lebrun, Hungarian Regent Horthy, Kallinin, Chairman, Central Executive U. S. S. R. Dr. Benes President, Czechoslovakia, King Victor Emmanuel, King Fuad of Egypt, and the Boy King of Jugoslavia are among those who sent condolences to-day.

Sgr. Mussolini and M. Laval have sent messages to Mr. Baldwin.

Court mourning has been ordered in a number of countries.

Mahatma Leaves For Ahmedabad

But Doctors Warn Him Against Resumption Of Activities For Some Time More

STAMPEDE AT STATION

Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel, Kasturba Gandhi and Mr. Mahadev Desai left Bombay for Ahmedabad by the Gujerat Mail on Tuesday night.

There was a great rush near the third class compartment in which Mahatmaji was sitting, as crowds forced their way through the cordon of volunteers to have his "Darshan".

He was seen off at the Central Station by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. and Mrs. Munshi, Mr. Nagindas T. Master and Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji. Gandhiji will stay at Ahmedabad for about a fortnight.

MAHATMA EXCHANGES GREETINGS

Gandhiji looked much better than when he arrived in Bombay on Friday last. He was quite cheerful and exchanged greetings with those who had come to see him off. Though his voice could not be heard outside the compartment, in the great din and stampede, one could guess that he had distinctly improved, when one heard Dr. Jivraj Mehta remark to Gandhiji: "I hope you won't want me again!"

GAINS WEIGHT IN BOMBAY

Five days of stay in Bombay had been beneficial to his health. His high blood pressure had gone down and the temperature had come to the normal. There was less of weakness and exhaustion of which Gandhiji was complaining in the past few weeks.

Gandhiji had increased in weight slightly after he came to Bombay.

NO CAUSE FOR ANXIETY

Dr. Jivraj Mehta told a "Chronicle" representative that Gandhiji had made good progress in Bombay and with complete rest for a few more weeks, he would regain his normal health. The fact that he was allowed to travel to Ahmedabad showed that there was no cause for anxiety.

DOCTORS' WARNING

It is understood that the doctors have strongly advised Gandhiji not to resume his routine activities for sometime to come and Gandhiji was able to appreciate the doctors' viewpoint. A suitable 'regimen' has also been prescribed for him.

BANGALORE'S INVITATION

BANGALORE, Jan. 21.

Prominent Congressmen and non-officials of Mysore have approached the Government to invite Mahatma Gandhi to Bangalore to recoup his death.

It is learnt that Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, has assured to do his best in the matter.

The District Congress Committee has sent a wire to Gandhiji to come down to Bangalore.—United Press.

U. S. House Of Representatives Adjourns

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.

The House of Representatives adjourned to-day, after a session lasting ten minutes, in memory of the late King George of England.

The Senate did not meet.—Indian Allied News

SOVIET CONDOLENCES.

MOSCOW. Jan. 21.

M. Kalinin, the President of the U.S.S.R., and M. Molotov, the Premier, have telegraphed their condolences to the British Government on the death of King George.—Indian Allied News.

Jubbulpore.—The general meeting of the newly constituted Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee has been called at Jubbulpore on January 25, 1936.—United Press.

KAKORI PRISONER BECOMES UNCONSCIOUS

LUCKNOW, Jan. 21.

Jogesh Chatterjee, a Kakori case prisoner, has completed to-day the 70th day of his hunger strike in the Lucknow Central Jail.

It is understood that Jogesh is having much pain in his body and remained unconscious for a long time after forcible feeding yesterday.—United Press.

SET-BACK TO ROOSVELT

Supreme Court Refuses To Reconsider Decision On Processing Tax

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20

The Supreme Court to-day upheld the decision of the Lower Court that the abrogation of the Gold Clause in bond issues should also apply to foreign bonds issued in the United States and held by foreigners.

Later the Court refused to reconsider its decision of January 13 ruling that the Government had no right to collect 200,000,000 dollars in processing taxes for which counsel on behalf of the Government had made an application.—Indian Allied News.

PARIS MOURNS LOSS

PARIS, Jan. 21.

The news of the King's death spread like wildfire in the French Capital. In the restaurants and cafes and grand boulevards from Montmartre to Montparnasse the news passed quickly from mouth to mouth in the streets. Small scattered groups stood bareheaded in silence.

French official circles recall the King's "wisdom, moderation and utter loyalty".—Reuter.

Black-Bordered Gazette Issued

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21.

A black bordered "Gazette of India" Extraordinary issued today by the Home Department notifies as follows: "The Governor-General-in-Council announces with deepest regret the demise of His most gracious Majesty, King George V, King of Great Britain, Ireland and British Dominions beyond the seas, defender of the faith and Emperor of India.

The Governor-General-in-Council hereby directs that Officers of His Majesty's Civil, Military and Air Force Services do put themselves into mourning until further orders. Mark of respect may on this most melancholy occasion be observed by all other classes of British subjects in India. Flags on all ships and at all forts and stations will be hoisted half-mast high until further orders and seventy-minutes guns will be fired at each of the principal garrisons and stations.—A. P.

Rajen Babu Backs United Front Plea

But No Deviation From Goal Of Poorna Swaraj

CALCUTTA, January 21.

The attention of Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, who is now here, being drawn by the "United Press" to the speech recently delivered by Mr. V. R. Sastri, President of the National Liberal Federation, in the course of which he had fervently appealed for a Congress-Liberal combination so as to present a united front against the opponents of Indian aspirations, he made the following statement:—

"I have read, with care and respect due to Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri and to Mr. Venkat Ram Sastri, their speeches delivered at Nagpur within the last three weeks or so. I need hardly say that I reciprocate fully and sincerely the desire for a joint action that is expressed by them and other friends. It will serve no useful purpose to analyse and emphasise the points of difference which are well-known to all concerned. But I may be permitted to point out that if Mr. Sastri's objections were confined only to Khaddar and Labour franchise, rapprochement would be easier. But his objections to the ideal of Poorna Swaraj and Civil Disobedience are more fundamental and if insisted upon may block the way. As I stated some time ago, there may be a joint action in regard to matters about which there is no difference of opinion and a more fruitful line of approach may be made to explore such points of agreement."—United Press.

Japan's Terms For Peace In China

(Special Cable)

TOKIO, Jan. 21.

The three-point policy towards China was outlined by the Foreign Minister, Baron Hirota, in his speech in the Diet.

Firstly, cessation by China of all unfriendly acts, measures against Japan and substitution of active and effective collaboration with Japan.

Secondly, China to recognise Manchukuo and open diplomatic relations with Manchukuo as a separate country.

Thirdly, suppression of Communist activities in East Asia and liberation of China from the "Red" menace.

Baron Hirota declared that China indicated concurrence and proposed recently to negotiate a Sino-Japanese 'rapprochement' on these lines.

As regards relations with Russia, he declared that Japan was concerned, at the excessive military works which the Soviet were erecting in East Siberia which was strongly arousing the public feeling in Manchukuo as well as in Japan.

He emphasised Japan's desire for a thorough-going limitation of armaments in order that aggression and menace might not prevail in the world.

He declared that as Japan's proposals of the Naval Conference had been rejected, the delegates had no alternative but to withdraw. He re-emphasised that Japan did not desire naval competition. Japan and America were so geographically situated and possessed their own sphere of interest. Hence it was impossible for them ever to come into collision.

Intercourse with British Dominions was ever growing in intimacy. Some countries which were continuing restrictive trade measures were hampering Japan for whom sources for raw materials and markets for finished products were a prime necessity. He regretted that statesmen of some countries seemed determined to impose their convictions upon others and denounce those who opposed them as disturbers of peace. He concluded by emphasising Japan's desire for good relations with all countries.

TABULATED ADLETS

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Wanted beautiful educated girl of good family for a handsome Gujarati Muslim of high family, independent and well-settled in life. Correspondence strictly confidential. Apply to Box No. 5509, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

European firm requires clerk for Mills cloth Department. Apply stating full particulars of experience, etc., and salary required to Box No. 5495, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted: Graduate to coach up an Inter-Science Student in Mathematics and Science. Apply Box No. 5517, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—Energetic Youngmen for the sale of easy Industrial Insurance schemes on a salary of Rs. 45 to Rs. 200 per mensem according to qualifications. Write for particulars to the National Home Assurance Co., Ltd., 10, Chamberlain Road, Lahore. (5487).

Wanted a Young, Energetic Person in a big printing establishment. Must be capable of exacting work in composing, printing and binding. Should be proficient in cost finding. Knowledge of Litho an advantage. Knowledge of English, Hindi and Marathi necessary. Pay according to experience. Only thoroughly efficient in the line need apply. Rajasthan Ptg. & Litho Works, Ltd., Akola (Berar). (5516).

Experienced Accountant, G.D.A., (Pass) able to prepare final accounts and prepare statements for Income-tax, desires part-time work. Apply Box 5514, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Gujarati English knowing accountants for auditors firm. Typist preferred. Salary Rs. 30. Apply with testimonials Box No. 5503, "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET.

To Let—A Spacious Bungalow No. 182, 186, Khetwadi Lane, No. 11, suitable for Theatrical Parties. Also Rooms at Sri Hari Nivas, Gowalia Tank and at Sri Harisadan, near Prarthana Samaj, Charni Road. Apply to Purshottam Govindji, 62, 66, Vithalwadi, Telephone No. 23518. (5519).

27. HOTELS

Bombay Savoy Hotel Bar and Restaurant next door to Central Station with all modern comforts Board and Lodging Rs. 4, Lodging Rs. 2. (5462).

56. EDUCATIONAL

Gregg Shorthand taught by India's Pioneer and only Certificated Teacher holding Author's diploma from Chicago. Fee Rs. 4. Period 2 months.—National Technical College of India Limited, Dadar, Bombay. (5520).

67. BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Hindu youth, with long experience Import, Export Business, going Japan, wishes to work as Representative for Importers, Exporters and Wholesalers of any lines Willing exchange references. Write Box No. 5513, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Wanted a Partner, who may be able to invest Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 25,000 in the Managing Agency of an Insurance Company, with bright prospects. Apply stating terms Box No. 5277, "Bombay Chronicle."

73 AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—Chief Agents for the Province of Bombay to represent a Life Office carrying business on higher Insurance plan, on very liberal terms. Please apply to Secretary, the Aryya Insurance Co., Ltd., Registered Office: Sylhet. (5496).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale—Our Asea's 150 K.W. 3 P.F. 440 Volts, 3 phase, 50 Cycles Alternator complete with exciter, exciter regulator and rope pulley in excellent condition and used for only 2-1|2 years, is for sale as a bigger one is to be installed. For particulars write to Rohit Mills Limited, Ahmedabad. (2489).

121. DAILY WANTS.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement of a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Property, Jewellery, Security, bought, sold, mortgaged; Consult: Oriental Loan Corporation, Zaveri Building, 157|161, Princess Street. (5518).

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GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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NOTICE

THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE (incorporated under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923) invites applications for the post of a Bio-Chemist in the Punjab. Candidates must possess a high degree in Science embracing Chemistry and Botany, at least of the M. Sc. standard with Honours of an Indian or Foreign University. A minimum of two years' research on the Bio-Chemistry of plants and plant products under the guidance of a recognised authority essential. Candidates must show evidence in published work as to their capability of carrying on independent research involving up-to date Bio-Chemical technique. Pay Rs. 250-25-350.

The period of appointment is one year in the first instance and may be extended for three years. Leave and travelling allowance will be allowed as for Government servants under the Government of India. A Government servant, if appointed, will be subject to the usual leave rules applicable to him. Candidates may be required to attend for interview at Bombay at their own expense. Applications from candidates not already in Government service should be accompanied by a medical certificate of fitness from a Government Commissioned Medical Officer, and should reach the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Vulcan House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, not later than the 10th February, 1936.

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Public Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a number of Cheques on the Lalubhai Samaldas Peoples Co-operative Bank, Ltd., signed in blank by our client Mr. SULLEMAN HAJEE ALIMAHOMED AGBOATWALLA as "Agboatwalla Sulleman Haji Alimahomed" were obtained from our client by means of fraud. The said cheques therefore will not be paid on presentation thereof to the said Bank. Any person dealing in or with the said cheques or obtaining transfer thereof or paying or advancing any moneys thereon will do so at his risk and our client will not be responsible for the same.

Dated, Bombay, 20th January, 1936.

DALLAS & CO.
Attorneys for Mr. Sulleman Hajee Alimahomed Agboatwalla.

2497

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the payment of the Eighth Dividend Warrants for the year ended the 30th June, 1935, will be made at the Registered Office of the Company, Sudama House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay instead of at the Central Bank of India, Ltd., on and after Monday the 27th January, 1936.

Dated this 20th day of January, 1936.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.

2499

Public Notices

THE B. S. N. CO., LTD.

CARGO-CUM-PASSENGER SAILING TO MALABAR PORTS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the s.s. "IRRAWADI" will sail for MANGALORE and MALABAR PORTS from K. L.M. Shed, Prince's Dock, on Wednesday the 22nd instant. The vessel will carry both Cargo and Passengers who must be on board by 10 p.m.

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AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM BACK ROAD OPP. CHAINA BAUG (SIKKA NAGAR)

Messrs. Gandhi & Co. Auctioneers will under instructions from Bai Narmada wife of Sheth Ratilal Mohandas the transferee of the Mortgage dated 12th May 1927 and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Lallubhai Pragje now Insolvent by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the said transferee in the Indenture of transfer of Mortgage dated 12th day of February 1932, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Valuable Immovable Property on Saturday the 1st day of February 1936 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the Premises.

All that piece of Pension and Tax (now redeemed) land with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at and fronting the Girgaum Back Road containing by admeasurement 632 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector under New No. 2578 New Survey No. 7833 Cadestral Survey No. 493 Girgaum Division and in the Books of the Municipality under 'D' Ward No. 1275 (1) 1275 (2) and Street Nos. 126, 128 and 123A and bounded on the East by the Property of Rao Bahadur Karamsey Damji on the West by a public passage known as Jagannath Sadashiv Street on the North by the said Girgaum Back Road and on the South by the Property of Parvatibai wife of Vasudeo Bapuji Joshi.

For further Particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Mansukhlal Harilal & Co. Solicitors for the Transferee at their Office at No. 11-D. Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VACANT PIECE OF LAND KNOWN AS 'SONBHAT OART', AT JUHU.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Amin & Desai, Attorneys for Mr. Shanker Purshottam Limaye, Assignee of the Plaintiffs in High Court Suit No. 1022 of 1910 (Lalji Shivji and Hirji Shivji Plaintiffs vs. Balkrishna Harischandra and others Defendants), sell by Public Auction, the Right, Title and Interest of the Assignee and Defendants in the above Suit in the Immovable Property situate at Juhu in Tara Village near Andheri on Sunday the 26th day of January 1936 at 4 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece of land of Khoti Tenure situate at Juhu in the village of Tara and known as Sonbhat Oart and containing by admeasurement 7 Acres and 11 Gunthas or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 44 and Plot No. 1 Assessment whereof is Rs. 100-8-0 and bounded on the North by the Public Passage, on the South by the Oart of Laxman, on the East by the Oart of Madan Jagannath and on the West by the Oart of Narottamdas Morarji.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Amin & Desai, Attorneys for the Assignee, at their Office at No. 61, Meadows Street Fort, or to the Undersigned.

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Mr. Khadilkar At "Lokshakti" Office

A tremendous transformation has come over the whole world during the post-war years. A close observer of international affairs has not failed to notice that the British Empire's superiority is being challenged by several Powers. It may be that as a result of the victory of Italy in Ethiopia, the maps of Asia and Africa will undergo vast changes. It will not do for India to disregard all these happenings and dismiss them as foreign and distant. Although, the chief mission of Indian National Congress is to win freedom. The Indian National Congress shall not tolerate social and economic inequalities and their effects on the vast mass of Indians. The rise of socialism in Congress and the country is welcome in that it acts as a needed mentor and necessary corrective to mere nationalism. I am far from opposed to the Socialist programme. I only wish that the Socialists so exercised their influence as not to be a hurdle in the way of political emancipation. The producing masses ultimately must be the rulers and source of all power."

This was the gist of the few words Mr. K. P. Khadilkar the veteran Marathi journalist and playwright said in his talk at the "Lokashakti" office at Poona, when he paid a visit to that office and that of the M. P. C. C. The staff of the "Lokashakti" chiefly consists of the ardent and active Congress workers who had participated in the C. D. movements and are now engaged in pushing on all items of the constructive programme of the Congress. Some of them are also Socialists or socialistically minded, the chief editor being one of them. Addressing these men Mr. Khadilkar observed that theirs was the responsibility of disseminating thoughts and literature which would promote progressive nationalism among the people. He asked them not to mind narrow-minded or interested criticism of those whose position in public life was no more tenable because of their reactionary, anti-national tendencies.

After this address, light refreshments were served to all present. Among them were the editorial and business staff of the "Lokashakti," Mr. B. M. Gupte, Mr. T. R. Deogirikar, Mr. R. K. Khadilkar, Mr. G. A. Deshpande, Mr. P. H. Patwardhan of Ahmadnagar and others.

END OF SANITARY CESS TANGLE

Andheri City Fathers Fix Percentage Levy On Letting Value

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

ANDHERI, Jan. 20.

At the meeting of the Andheri-Vile Parle Municipality held yesterday morning, the resolution passed at the previous meeting regarding the fixing of the Special Sanitary Cess on a percentage basis was unanimously rescinded as it was found that this change did not bring about the desired result.

The House then considered all possible basis of taxation to make up the deficit of Rs. 6,000 in their Sanitary Budget. At the previous meeting, Mr. G. R. Desai had proposed the raising of the Special Sanitary Cess from Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 per privy seat but the majority of Councillors were of opinion that while the owners of small cottages would be hard hit by the increase, big landlords who were getting fat rents would reduce their privy seats thereby causing not a little inconvenience to their tenants and loss to the Municipality. The other course open to the Municipality was to fix the cess on a percentage basis.

PERCENTAGE LEVY.

Mr. S. N. Kalbag who had laboriously worked out the figure said that a levy of 2½ per cent on the nett letting value of properties with a minimum of Rs. 12 per property, would be a fair form of taxation and this would bring in a revenue of Rs. 31,000 which was just enough to meet the expenditure of the special Sanitary service. In making this proposal, Mr. Kalbag said that while he favoured an increase in taxation, he was not particular as to how this should be brought about. He simply put forward his scheme as a basis for discussion. The Municipality had a statutory obligation to make their sanitary service self-supporting and he was anxious to meet that obligation.

Mr. G. B. Deo, the Vice-President, said that in his opinion the percentage suggested by Mr. Kalbag was very low to meet their growing needs and suggested that the same be raised to 3 per cent. of the nett letting value. By this means they would be able to realise Rs. 37,000.

Mr. Gunvantrai Desai while strongly favouring his original proposal to raise the rate from Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 per seat, said that as the letting values of properties were going down, it would be unwise to calculate on last year's figures and urged that the percentage be at least raised to 2-3/4 per cent

COMPROMISE ACCEPTED.

The House thereupon accepted this compromise and decided by a substantial majority to fix the Special Sanitary Cess at 2-3/4 per cent. on the nett letting value of properties with a minimum of Rs. 12 per property. This is expected to bring in a revenue of Rs. 34,000.

A public notification is now being issued and objections invited from the public. They will be heard by the a Committee consisting of Messrs. Desai, Kalbag and Deo. As soon as the Commissioner's sanction is obtained, the Municipality intends to bring this levy into operation with effect from 1st April after all the formalities are gone through.

RAILWAY OVERBRIDGE.

The question of having an overbridge to connect the Tajpal and Juhu Roads is being seriously tackled and the Municipality has been negotiating with the Railway authorities to have a parallel bridge to their own and for the convenience of the public. The Railway authorities last year agreed to construct a new bridge at a cost of Rs. 11,000 to be borne by the Municipality and plans of the same have been recently sent to them for their approval.

MARWARI'S OFFER

Mr. Gopiram Harmukhrai, a wealthy Marwari gentleman who has got properties on both sides of the Railway recently renewed his offer to pay Rs. 8,000 for the construction of a bridge at a considerable distance of the railway platform provided the Municipality gave him an undertaking that no other bridge was constructed on any other site in the future.

This offer was considered by the Municipality at their yesterday's meeting and it was decided to inform the Marwari gentleman that the Municipality would be prepared to accept the new site selected by him provided he paid the entire cost of the bridge (which is expected to be Rs. 16,000) and that no undertaking with regard to the construction of a second bridge was demanded by the donor.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

Mainly About Motion Pictures

Kumari Gulab in the Metro Movietone's maiden picture "Girl from Lahore."

SARASWATI'S 'SAVITRI'

Will Soon Arrive At Majestic

The Saraswati Cinetone Company of Poona, who have produced such big hits as "Shyam Sunder," "The Vagabond Prince" and "Bhakta Prahlad"—all sensations in their day—is about to release its latest talkie "Savitri," to which the final touches are now being given. The picture has been booked for the Majestic in Bombay and ought to provide an auspicious opening of the new year at that popular house.

The story depicts a famous incident in Hindu mythology and treats of the new forgotten glory that was Ind, when the women of this land were the wonders of a civilised age and when the West that rules to-day had not yet emerged from the darkness of barbarism. The tale of a Savitri is well-known and accordingly the picture should exert a wide appeal. The production was directed by Bhai G. Pendharkar, who has to his credit several remarkably successful talkies.

For the musical direction Professor Sureshbabu popular radio start, was responsible. It is hardly necessary to add that "Savitri" has some superb music and some very beautiful songs specially composed by the well-known artiste.

"RAJ RAMNI"

On Way To The West End

"Kimti Ansu" is running sixth week Gohar and E. Billimoria put up a vital performance while the atmosphere is surcharged with Ranjit's Raj Ramni," a romance that is radiant. Miss Madhuri and E. Billimoria, the team that seldom disappoints will be soon amongst us. The story is full of entertainment. Jayant Desai is the Director of the picture and all the comedians of Ranjit are here with their inimitable gags.

Kumari Madhuri in Ranjit's new release "Raja Ramani."

Film Actors Must Act Well

Look Well, Not Only Sing Well

(BY "UNSOPHISTICATED.")

The possibilities of silent films have been narrowed down by the talkies. The actors must not only be good to look at but also have a fine voice and must be able to sing. Many good actors have disappeared from the screen because their voice is not sonorous for the microphone and some, even songsters and songtresses, get microphone-shy and cannot act, speak and sing at the same time. Many actors and actresses who are quick and free in silent films have to repeat several times because they cannot act and sing or speak at the same time when they come under the microphone. They feel uncanny and lose self-confidence and self-control and thus make mistakes. The stage actors, singers and actresses themselves cut badly in talkies even in Europe.

But in India, there is a worse feature. Many, if not most, of the actors selected do not at all seem to be fit to stand before the lens. They have neither sharp features nor look healthy. Many of them have expressionless faces, are emaciated, and some of them have even ugly noses. Their eyes are not brilliant and often look vacant. Few of them—not all of even the stars—are good actresses, according to Indian style and taste itself, but to place them before the camera is to spoil the screen. Perhaps they sing well but what is the use or advantage of it if they are ugly; flat faced on the or advantage if they are emaciated or are too fat? The pictures of the figures must be pleasant to look first and foremost of all.

GOOD FACE AND FIGURE.

Take any European or American picture. The first thing that pleases one is well chiselled and beautiful faces. That they come out white on the screen is only a secondary matter. Josephine Baker though dark is charming not because of her capacity to dance and sing wonderfully but because of her clear cut features. These capacities only enhance the charm of her face or 'vice versa.'

MISTAKEN MAKE UP

In any European picture, European dress demands that the actors and actresses should have also good bodies, because the form of the body is visibly seen. We have the advantage here in that our women and men are covered in flowing dress and we do not require to pay great attention to bodily formation. But, at least the face must be clear cut and charming, the bodily form coming into question only where it has to be more or less exhibited as in a dance. Whitening the face by painting alone does not contribute to the charm of the face. May I point out further that in the European studios they do not paint dark faces at all? White skin is generally pale? For the gloss of the skin adds to the charm of the picture on the screen, which is lost by painting. Whitening faces is a compliment and worship to white superiority.

It is unpleasant to refer to this Indian picture or that film actor or actress. Hence we have to be vague even at the risk of seeming to insinuate at all Indian pictures and actors. Moreover, our object is not to condemn the pictures, directors or actors but only to suggest improvements. When a particular actress opens her mouth wide and sings, perhaps her teeth are black due to "pan" and they may be gold filled. The worst of it is the Camera is directed into the wide open mouth and, as a consequence, out of a dark cavity comes a stream of light as if the mouth contained an electric bulb. Is it necessary to exhibit this ugliness on the screen? Can the shot be not made from a different angle or the synops's pertaining to this be omitted from the editing?

HOW TO MINIMISE THE DIFFICULTY.

No doubt, as said at the beginning, it is difficult to acquire beautiful faces with good acting and singing talents for talkies. But it cannot be said that good actors and singers are always met in Indian pictures, even leaving out of consideration charming, sharp features. Some of the faces, nay, most of them, are not only emaciated or fat for fine, delicate parts but also are not at all 'regular.' Probably good birth alone counts in the choice of actors and singers.

I have once seen further a bad singer with a really purpled face advertised by putting him to sing nearly half-an-hour standing and looking at the audience. It simply looked like a still, singing photograph. Every tyro of an actor or cameraman knows or must know that looking into the camera is bad taste and vanity since the person appears as if playing to the gallery. It may please the singer boosted like that but when he is singing, staring at the onlookers for half-an-hour, the whole story and picture are destroyed. In a picture for the screen, the shots must be made only when the figures are moving.

The difficulty of getting good faces and talents can be minimised in several ways. Are there not sufficient number of beautiful and clear cut faces in India to choose from? If the present pictures are shown in Europe, they would get the impression that as in their country only the best faces have been selected and therefore there are no more beautiful women in India. Fortunately our pictures cannot be shown abroad—yet.

If beautiful faces are selected, the possessors of the faces—if they have some talent to speak and sing and a sonorous voice, surely most Indian women have sonorous voices, with a little training in singing particular parts of song will make them fit for studio. It is now fortunately, learnt by many good directors, a complete song spoils the pictures. With a little practice, just some good portions of songs can be taught to many persons to sing well. They may not learn the Ustad or classic style of singing but it is also true that most of the film singers are also not professionals. It is not also true that the professional cine actors are really good, classic style actors. Many of the stars only act like buffoons by exaggeration. Why can a simple good looking person be not coached to act? The best acting is unenforced "unpremeditated" acting even if it would look like subdued. The actors must be moving and speaking animatedly as if 'at home.' (Exceptions of course are mimic dancers). Even a buffoon when he exaggerates slips down to the ridiculous.

What is meant in this article is not merely that the actors and actresses should adapt themselves to the technical limitations of the talkie but the technic also should 'be' adapted to the actors and actresses. One must study and apply technics to the shortcomings of actors and actresses in order to produce the best possible effects. If that is done, many good faces can be employed to the joy of the audience. And how many thousands of good faces will not be accessible to the camera and the microphone then?

"Always Tell Your Wife" the comic which the Bombay Talkies will release at the Imperial, featuring Kumaris Devika Rani and Monika Rekha

NEW THEATRE'S NEW PROGRAMME

Barua Is On The Alert

"Bhagya-Chakra" or "Dhoop-Chaon" is released in Bombay.

"Grihadaha"—is making rapid strides towards completion. Jamuna (of Devdas' fame) is giving promise of a wonderful performance and this double version-tatikie (Hindi and Bengali) will push her higher up in the cine sky of India. Director Barua knows fully well that to make a name is difficult but it is doubly difficult to maintain it. "Grihadaha" (from the novel of Sarat Chatterjee) is a gripping story and its appeal is at once universal and individual. The team of technicians in Barua's team are working in wholehearted co-operation—to make "Grihadaha"—bigger and better than "Devdas." It's a difficult task indeed, but New Theatres will not fail.

"Millionaire"—The picture is complete and is awaiting release in near future. Young Director Hem Chunder has left no stone unturned to make his "pucca" first picture a success Saigal and Malina are in the leading roles and they have been supported by Nawab, Jagdish, Pahari, Rajkumari and others. Durgadas Bannerjee and Amar Mullick—two of New Theatres famous Bengali players will also be seen in this picture in peculiar roles hitherto unthought of.

"Bejoya"—adapted from the novel of Sarat Ch. Chatterjee. This is going to be the first Bengali full length picture of 'N. T. Studio,' No. 2 The players in the leading role are Chandravati. Biswanath, Pahari Sanyal, Amar Mullick, Saigal and others. It has also been decided to release this picture at "Rupabanal" in North Calcutta in course of a few months. D. R. Das, the Director will commence shooting in a few days' time.

"Dena-Paona"—Director Profulla Roy is progressing rapidly and if the speed of work is maintained at this rate, the picture will be finished in course of another two months. The leading players are known all over India and they are not sparing themselves in any way to make the Hindi Version of N. T.'s first Bengali Talkie a huge success in all respects. Yusuf Mulji has taken up the charge of the cameras and Bani Dutt of recording after finishing their work in Millionaire. Timir Baran Bhattacharya—late of the famous Uday Shankar's troupe has composed brilliant music for this picture and the audience will get something good. The story of 'Dena-Paona" has a peculiar appeal and its translation to the screen will make it doubly more appealing.

"Achin-Priya"—The three-reel Comedy is complete and is now in the Editor's room. Of course it will be released at "Chitra" but the time can not be given out now.

BHARAT LAXMI PICTURES

Their social "Balidhan" is having a great success at Bombay. Another sensational and thrilling social piece "Dil-Ki-Pyas," the pen work of the celebrated Agha Asher Kashmiri, will soon see its light in Bombay, Punjab and Madras. But it was also been released in some centres, and it has been drawing record crowds there. And their "Daku-Ka-Ladka" is also awaiting release.

PRABHAT STUDIOS

Mr. Keshavrao Dhaibre has finished "Rajput-Ramani" with Nalini Tarkhud, Shanta Apte and Phatak in the lead.

Mr. Shantaram is now busy with the rehearsals of his social picture.

Srimati Uma Shashi in "Bhagya Chakra" now attracting popular attention at the Minerva.

METRO MOVIETONE COMBINES

Stars And Technicians For Rare Picture

"The Girl From Lahore"

The Metro Movietone, Bombay stars Kumari Gulab, in the "Girl from Lahore," playing their maiden social hit. She has placed all her efforts and abilities to create the picture her life's masterpiece. As Leela she has smashed all her previous records.

In credit goes to the technical heads that have united with Mr. K. Amar Nath in the directorial chair. A youth trained to face every trying problem on the sets. Rajni Kant the ace cranker is proud of his camera work this time and the head phones were never so melodious as Mr. Pillay the young Engineer of Kumar says. Ram Gopal Sharma has tuned up all his instruments to match the sweet compositions from Mr. Qabil a young writer of talents. Messrs. Metro Movietone are straining all nerves to outwit the film world with this great effort with a galaxy of cast value stars in a novel theme.

Witty Nazir promises to outwit everybody Ermeline (Suda Bala) the vamp of the screen is in her height. Putli, Raj Kumari and Vimla help her. Rajendra and Shahani the stalwart as a villain are artful and Karm and Asgnar the new found comedians will split your ribs with novel shots. The film fans will have it shown about the middle of February.

The results of the prints so far delivered by Indu Kumar the laboratarian prove his skill and keen work.

The seven United Artists under the able command of Mr. Mohindra constitute the cast and the untiring producer and General Manager, Mr. I. H. Ashroff who is the backbone of the studio. They hope to perform Maburat ceremony for their second picture within a week which is also a social subject unveiling the treacheries of daily Indian life.

Kumari Padma Shalgram who has survived the lukewarm attention of paragraphists, who shower their wealth of adjectives on "stars." Her disciplined acting and songs are a feature of "Dr. Madhurika" at the Imperial.

Entries For First Day Of Big Meetings

Classy Field Will Face Barrier In Grand Western Handicap On Saturday

The following are the entries for the First Day of the Bombay Big Meetings to be held on Saturday, January 25th:—

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP: A Cup value Rs. 1,000, or in specie at the option of the winner, and Rs. 19,000 from the fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 12,500; second, Rs. 4,000; third, Rs. 2,500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class 1.

Distance—1¼ Miles.

Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's Talk.
Messrs. A Hoyt and A. J. Hoyt's Private Seal.
Mr. E. Esmond's Necker.
Sir David Ezra and Mr. E. Esmond's Flying Orders.
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Pougatchev, Light Sussex, Rentenmark and Camping.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Highness and On Time.
Mr. F. H. Mehta's Thracian Prince.
Maharaj Madan Singh's Count Ito.
Mr. P. D. Bolton's Le Mont Chevalier.
H. H. Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Silver Plated.
Messrs. G. Elligott and P. D. Bolton's Tolerate.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Robert and Rivalli.
Mr. Kelso's Centoi.
Shrimant Yeshvantrao A. Ghatge's Draughtsman.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Chebli, Grand Wazir and Criss Cross.
Mr. Eve's Carnelian.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Dr. Strabismus.

FINAL ENTRIES

Mr. H. M. Dharamsey's Ootman.
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Pollux.
Raja Dhanrajgir's Rapsonia.

THE CHIEF OF KAGAL MEMORIAL PLATE: Winner, Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,500; third, Rs. 1,500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class 1.

Distance—7 Furlongs.

FIRST ENTRIES

Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's Talk.
Messrs. A. Hoyt and A. J. Hoyt's Play on and Private Seal.
Mr. E. Esmond's Chou Rose.
Sir David Ezra and Mr. E. Esmond's Black Peril.
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Pougatchev, Rentenmark and Light Sussex.
Maharaj Madan Singh's Count Ito.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Dr. Strabismus.
Messrs. A. C. Ardeshir and P. D. Bolton's Argo's Heir.
H. H. Aga Khan's Shahali.
H. H. Maharaja Jamsaheb of Nawanagar's Vermeil II.
Mr. A. Higgin's Tel Asur.
Messrs. G. McElligott and P. D. Bolton's Tolerate.
Messrs. J. Reynolds and J. T. Rogers's Goolash.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Diamond Shower.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Thermometer.
Mr. Eve's Risque.

FINAL ENTRIES.

Major D. Vanrenen's Almeida.
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Zuyder Zee and Mas d'Antibes.
Maharajah Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Shaphir.
Messrs. Higgins and N. D. Bagree's Cercello.
Prince Aly Khan's Bay Monk.
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Pollux.

THE IMPORTERS PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for all Horses.

DISTANCE—ABOUT 1½ MILES.

First Entries.

Mr. Diamond's Greek Glen.
Mrs. M. C. Watchorn and Mr. J. J. Murphy's Bonne Tete.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Highness and On Time.
Mr. E. S. Gdfrey's Monreale.
Begum Feeroza Dulhan's Corcy.
Maharaj Madan Singh's Beautaur.
Prince Aly Khan and Honble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Taj Kasra.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's The Earl.
Messrs. A. Higgins and N. D. Bagree's Tijiro.
Mr. A. Higgins's Alienist.
Mr. Kelso's Jelal Shah.
Mr. C. Temoolji's Sky Hawk.
Mrs. M. Clarke's Magheramorne.
Mrs. John Yorke's Trelawne.
Raja Dhanrajgir's The Relic.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Powder Boy and Vijaya Kumar II.
Mr. Eve's Bedsocks, Quick Image, Inveralga, Cash Sweep, and Marseilles.
Mr. Gem's Pompidhor.
Mr. Roman's Turlogh and Dandy Brush.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Francolin.

First Entries.

H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Carioca.
Mr. A. Higgins's Winalittle.
Mrs. M. Clarke's Recall.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Sabrino.
Mr. G. McElligott's Clicquot.
Messrs. D. M. Bhosle, D. A. Surve and M. S. Hakim's Pratap Sinha.

THE ADELAIDE PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

DISTANCE—6 FURLONGS.

Messrs. A. Hoyt and A. J. Hoyt's Blackette.
Messrs. A. Hoyt and A. J. Hoyt's Ballybrittas.
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Garter Princes and Karaway.
Mr. R. P. Ebrahim's Royal Prince.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Muscatel.
Mr. R. K. F. Singh's Himat.
Hon'ble Sir H. M. Mehta's Ternlet.
Maharaj Madan Singh's Beautaur.
Messrs. A. C. Ardeshir and P. D. Bolton's Maid of Orleans.
Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Staff Officer.
Mr. R. Higgins's Ramilies.
Sir Osborne Smith's Helofalot.
Messrs. S. K. Bhatter and R. Chamria's Bistonian.
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Ballylinch.
Mr. Kelso's Fairford.
Mr. V. Rosenthal's Pin Money.
Mr. O. Randall's Lady Brendan.
Mr. John Yorke's Camille.
Lt-Col. Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's Raghubeer.
Mr. Eve's Misty Dawn.
Mr. Gem's Grecian Orb.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Redress.
Messrs. A. Higgins and N. D. Bagree's Vauntry.

Final Entries.

Mr. Eve's Earlston.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Woolworth.
Messrs J. Reynolds and W. W. McKillop's Fearless Prince.
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's The Nun.
Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Cartoon.
Mr. N. D. Bagree's Benevento.
Mrs. L. Musry's Teller.
Mr. J. M. Judah's Smilin Thro.
Mr. A. H. C. Rostron's Vasiloff.
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Swift Reynard.

THE FORT PLATE.—Winner, Rs 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

DISTANCE—1 MILE.

First Entries.

Messrrs A. Hoyt and A. J. Hoyt's Jackmore.
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Circassian.
Captain J. Crawford's Curfew III
Mr. Diamond's Grenadier late Grandpapa.
Messrs. Diamond and R. P. Ebrahim's Young Bachelor.
Mr. R. P. Ebrahim and Mrs. J. E. Malone's Royal Pair (late Kilfinane.)
Mrs. J. E. Malone's Sherwood.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Mr. Pip.
H. E. Lord Brabourne's Myrrh.
Begum Feeroza Dulhan's Seaton Ross.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Glen Gowan.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Glanely.
Mr. P. D. Bolton's Essex Lad.
Mrs. A. Higgins's Rimmon.
Messrs. A. Higgins and N. D. Bagrees' Tijiro.
Mr. A. Higgins's Tatyoon.
Mr. S. Bagree's Court Card.
Mr. Kelso's Aurangzebe and Doreda.
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Cyprus City.
Messrs. L. S. Lalvani and K. S. Malkani's Solar Barn.
Mr. M. D. Petit's Natbay.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Lenadoon and Lucky Land.
Mr. Eve's Cash Sweep, Provence Rose, Aura, Quick Image, Marseilles and Inveralga.
Mr. Gem's Achieve and Wagon Hill.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Francolin.

Final Entries.

H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Cheap Jack.
Mr. Diamond's Angelo.
Mrs. L. Musry's Teller.
Mr. E. D. Pandole's Naidor.
Mrs. R. H. Tucker's Parknasilla.
Messrs A Higgins and W. W. McKillop's Lingo.
Mr. Roman's Turlogh.
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Maycock.
Capt R. V. Gove's Tadema.
Mrs. M. Clarke's Cybo.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Handsel.
Mr. J. M. Judah's Ukraine.
Capt. Y N. Lal's Witch Music.
THE GENERAL OBAIDULLAH KHAN MEMORIAL GOLD CUP.

A Gold Cup value Rs. 3,000, presented by the Nawabzadas of Bhopal and Rs. 12,000, from the fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 8,000; second, Rs. 3,000; third, Rs. 1,000.

For Arabs 4 years old and upwards.

Arabs, 6 years old and upwards to carry 8st. 7lbs.

Arabs, 5 years old, to carry 8st. 5lbs.

Arabs, 4 years old, to carry 8st.

Penalties.—Winner of a race value Rs. 3,000, or over 7lbs. extra. Allowances.—Arabs in Casses II and III, 7lbs. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions will not apply.)

DISTANCE—1¼ MILES.

First Entries.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Hamiyah.
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Arab Queen and Tair al Iraq.
Mr. K. Ardeshir's Abdul Malik.
Mr. Hoosein Alwan's Karam Allah.
Mr. A C. Ardeshir's Legion of Honor and Aziza.
Mr. A. H. Hedeshizada's Goolab.
Messrs. M. M Talib and A. A. Ali bin Talib's Saifuldowla.
Mr. A. H Ahmedbhoy's Kanda, The Duke and Ababil.
Mr. Syed Fatah's Hamra Nafea.
The Chief of Miraj Jnr's. Mahboobat Tariq.
Messrs Basheer Mahomed and R. Kashibhoy's Dahes.
Mr. Aziz Mahomed's Samra Layali.
Mr. H. U. Oswal's Baharnoor.
Mr. R. Kashibhoy's Karim Beg.
Mr. D. D. Chawan's Bushboos.
Mr. S. M. S. A. Hoosein's Yona.
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's Alharith.
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's Al Hamil.
H. H. Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Tamim.
Mr. A. A. Ali bin Talib's Al Hazar
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Ace of Hearts Jal Bhawani II, Mamluk al Iraq, Almas, German and Iraq Bahadur.
Mr. A. Lookmanji's Darianoor.
Mr. Gem's Farat Prince and Nassirwan.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Fiery Face and The Viceroy.
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Jahan Ara.
Mr. K. T. Sampat's Bahadur al Iraq and Al Muqbil.

Final Entries.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Shogat Aiz.
Mr. A. H. Ahmedbhoy's Sheriyar late (Dilawar).
Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's White Flower.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Krishna.
Mr. Sayad Jawad's Barkhat.

THE TOM LE MESURIER PLATE Winner. Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

DISTANCE—6 FURLONGS.

First Entries.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's Pasha and Empire.
Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's White Flower.
Mr. R. Higgins's Iraq Gift.
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Queen Singer.
Mr. Enus Kondaji's Quarry.
Mr. F. Sorabji's No Limit.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Aziza, Sunspot and Shogat Aziz.
Mr. Jassim Hamadi's Rushdi.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Happy King and Danger.
Mr. Moosa M. Hoosein's Mosul King and Emperor.
Mr. Esmail Khalli's Green Lawn.
Mr. Ahmed Mustapha Talib's Sa'ami.
Mr. Basheer Mahomed's Farhan Pasha.
Mr. Sayid Mahomed's Saduzaman and Pallazaman.
Mr. Hamid Jamoor's Mujbil Hatim and Amij.
Mr. Haji Ahmed Burroo's Vershan.
Mr. Abdulla Beythoun's Yanoos.
Mr. Fahad Rummah's Rajput.
Mr. Syed bin Oomer's Money Order.
Messrs. H. Tohalla and Mahmood Jassim's Eeda.
Mr. Saleh Mehdi Rahim's Argonaut.
Raja Dhanrajgir's Yawir Awar.
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's Zoolum.
H. H. Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Adhba II and Desert Prince.
Messrs. D. D. Ghista and Esmail Ebrahim's Serheed.
Mr. Haji Rajub's Imperial.
Dr. S. K. Pillay's Blanche.
Mr. Dattajirao S Mane's Shara'a al Jamil.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Harry Johnson, Silver Jubilee, and Waabil.
Mr. Eve's Blue Funnel and Funny Face.
Mr. Gem's Burgess and Baden.
Mr. A. Lookmanji's Breach.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Al Ghazi and Amir.
Nawabzada Yemin ul Mulk's Lucky Boy.

Final Entries.

Mr. Fahad Rummah's Watchmaker II.
Mr. H Tohalla's Golden Crown.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Violence.

For Fresh Vitality & Added Strength USE
ROCHETONE
which gives you all that you desire—health, vigour and the bliss of a conjugal life in a thoroughly harmless yet most effective and quickest way.

MADE IN SWITZERLAND
P.O.BOX 199 BOMBAY.

4 YEARS R. I. FOR KILLING WIFE

Accused Sentenced At Thana For Brutal Crime

THANA, Jan. 20.

Mr. Kaikini, the Assistant Judge of Thana delivered judgment in a sessions case in which one Mahadu Gami Jadhav, a mahar of Thana stood charged under section 302 I.P.C. for having murdered his wife Nali by inflicting about 16 injuries on her body with a pen-knife.

The prosecution was that the accused's first wife died about a year and a half ago and thereafter he was married to the deceased Nali by Pat marriage. The accused has two brothers, Tulsha and Sakharam and all the three brothers lived in three separate compartments of their ancestral house.

There was no love lost between the accused and his deceased wife Nali and soon after the latter gave birth to a male child, she left her husband's roof leaving her babe to the care of the accused.

Brought Her Back

This conduct of his wife annoyed the accused who brought her back to his house. But again she ran away and the result was that the child died for want of proper feeding. The accused in the meantime lost his daughter by his first wife for want of care and attendance.

On the Ekadashi day in Ashad, accused saw his wife at Andheri going in the company of Tukaram and Keru to attend some fair at Matunga. The accused then accosted them all and brought his wife back to his house.

On the morning of August 17, 1935 cries for help were raised by Nali saying she was being killed. The inmates of the house were roused from their slumbers and they saw accused stabbing his wife with a pen-knife. Nali soon succumbed to the injuries inflicted on her body and the accused was put under arrest.

The Jury unanimously brought in a verdict of guilty under section 304 part 2 (culpable homicide not amounting to (murder) and accepting the said verdict the Judge convicted the accused and sentenced him to undergo 4 years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. S. S. Kazi appeared for the Crown while the accused was defended by Mr. Dabke, pleader, Thana.

THIL RETAINS WORLD'S MIDDLEWEIGHT TITLE

Canadian Challenger Disqualified For Foul Blow

PARIS, January 20.

In a fifteen round bout for the World's Middleweight Championship according to the International Boxing Union and National Boxing Association rules, Marcel Thil beat the French Canadian Lou Brouillard. The latter was disqualified in the beginning of the fourth round for an alleged low blow.—Reuter.

Mr. G. B. Oka of Jubbulpore has made a public charitable trust of his immovable property worth about Rs. 20,000, the income from which will be utilised for the education of the poor boys and girls, irrespective of caste and creed.

GRIEVANCES OF JHABUA PEOPLE

Agent Urged To Interfere And Improve Situation In State

The Agent to the Governor General of Central India States Hon'ble M. K. S. Fitze, I. C. S., C. I. E. who was on leave came back on the 16th January. Several leading persons and State officials went to receive him on the steamer.

Some representatives of the Jhabua subjects also received him on the station. While he was staying in Taj Mahal Hotel Bombay, the General Secretary of the Jhabua State People's Conference submitted a lengthy representation on the present Jhabua situation in which it is stated:—

I regret to submit to you Honour that the spirit of your Darbar speech of the 28th September 1934, has not been followed by the Council Administration as will be shown below:—

"(1) The old grievances for which the people have been crying since long are not redressed as yet and the Administration of the State is carried on generally in the same way and mostly those undesirable persons are still in service and no hopes can be entertained from most of the newly appointed staff.

"(2) The valuables of the State are sold in Jhabua on nominal values to the friends and flatterers of the President by him without giving opportunity to purchase the same to outsiders or the State subjects.

New Tax

"(3) The Council has imposed new taxes specially the Latta tax on cotton for which the subjects are crying and the merchants and cultivators are ruined."

The representation after dealing with the Latta tax and trade prohibition situation further says that when the people were unable to tolerate the situation, created by the Council Administration they laid their protests before the Political Department by representations and no redress having been given they had to go to the length of observing hartals. But when the Political Agent has warned the people they have obeyed him and have refrained from observing hartals and sending telegrams and have submitted detailed representations to the P. A. Indore. I regret to say that no redress of their grievances has been effected. The unfortunate subjects of Jhabua State, instead receiving justice at the hands of the Council have received three Ordinances."

In the end it is prayed that the A. G. G. will use his influence to see that the situation is improved and people benefited.

(Continued from Col .7)

Harvey is always fit. The training he requires is merely practice in timing, tuning up of his mind, and experience against men of the kind he is about to meet. If the great thing were to subject oneself to violent strain it would, perhaps, be possible to avoid injury at Rugger by repeatedly injuring oneself in advance. It would not be a terribly reckless beat that Harvey's real training will be limited to skipping, ground exercises and sparring.

London Sports Letter

NEW ZEALANDER'S RECORD IN ENGLAND

New Davis Cup Player In Making

(From Our Sports Correspondent).
LONDON, Jan. 7.
(By Air Mail).

The New Zealand footballers have finished their tour and will take home with them the admiration of everybody who has seen them play. They have been perhaps less superhuman than their predecessors, but by common consent, the England team which beat them on Saturday last plays as no English team has played since the golden age of Davies and Kershaw.

Up to Saturday, 57 English teams—clubs county, and national—had played against the New Zealanders and every one of them had been beaten. Some day, perhaps, the physiologists will tell us why the supreme genius for Rugby football should reside in two small islands in the Pacific. To the ordinary man, it is as baffling as the fact that the six best long-distance runners in the world last year were all Finns, or that the world's finest hockey players are found among the clerks of the Indian railways, telegraphs and Customs. Those who have met the New Zealanders during the past four months agree that no pleasanter and more sportsman-like team has ever visited us. The All-Blacks might have been excused if they had fallen below this standard, for English hospitality has not been all that it should have been. Some of their Welsh opponents played the sort of football which nobody admires, and off the field, the New Zealanders were discourteously treated at least twice—once in Wales and once in England. But they kept their temper throughout and were generous even in their last and most bitter defeat. At Twickenham on Saturday, when England (with some assistance of Imperial Russia) had won at last and 70 000 people were cheering themselves hoarse, one final glimpse of the vanquished showed us J. E. Manchester, their leader, leaving the field with his arm round the English captain's shoulders.

DAVIS CUP PLAYER IN MAKING

No one who watched young Headley Baxter, of Finchley, in action at the Covered junior indoor tournament which has just closed could fail to be impressed by the possibilities of the boy. Both C. P. Dixon, the old international and Baxter's coach, Herbert Pervin, who have had excellent opportunities to study his play, tell me that they regard the Christ's College schoolboy as a Davis Cup player in the making. Although a left hander, a type of player Britain has hitherto lacked in her big tennis, Baxter is almost as orthodox as Austin. Usually a left-hander looks a bit awkward on the court. Baxter has an excellent, though at the moment, uncertain, service. can hit hard and volleys well. A well-known judge of the game describes ground strokes as impeccable. Results certainly back up all these good opinions of Baxter. In addition to his success at Dulwich he is the present holder of the Junior Championship of Great Britain and of the Middlesex Junior championship. For several seasons, Baxter has been a successful competitor in a newspaper Lawn Tennis competitions, whence also came F. J. Perry, the Wimbledon champion, and Britain's Davis Cup doubles star, G. P. Hughes. Not only is Baxter a fine player as regards stroke equipment and tactics; he is the right type of boy to make good at the game. He makes a careful study of tennis and looks well after himself. There is an encouraging home atmosphere and he has a court of his own to practice. And as a member of the well-known Cumberland Lawn Tennis Club at Hampstead, he is in the right environment for club play. I have little doubt that the Lawn Tennis Association, realising the worth of Baxter, will very soon have him at Wimbledon for special coaching by Dan Maskell. The improvement he has made during the past year suggests that he responds very well to good coaching.

Talking of tennis reminds me of the interview that I had the other day with Perry after his arrival from Australia. "I am confident that Britain will hold the Davis Cup for another year at least," Perry made a forecast when I called on him. He does not see how Britain can lose the Cup if all goes reasonably well. "The general feeling in Australia is that they lost their chance last year," Perry added. "when Germany beat them. Added to that is the fact that Jack Crawford, their best player, is not playing quite as he did. That leaves us with United States as our most probable opponents, and what we did last year, when we beat them by five matches to none, can be accomplished again." Perry had earlier landed at Dover and was met by his wife, Helen Vinson, the film star. There is no doubt, contrary to rumours, that he will be fit to defend his Wimbledon title this summer. He saw a manipulative surgeon in London yesterday in connection with the treatment to the back injury which he received in the United States last year. It is understood that the surgeon is able to inform the Wimbledon champion that, although he has severely strained his back, he will be able to play in two to three months' time.

BOXING NOTES

We have been duly impressed with the announcement that Len Harvey is to adopt novel training methods for his fight with Jack Petersen on January 29. I have before me a picture which shows him pushing a garden roller; it is possible he will be seen next week on a flying trapeze. These queer ways of attaining physical fitness for fighting rank with secret punches, magnetic boards and steel discs to win Soccer matches, and the discovery that boat race crews eat oranges and drink beer.

(Continued in Col. 5.)

Even the KING OF WIZARDS— Houdini Cannot identify HER!
THE TENTH WONDER OF THE WORLD!
Sh sh...hhhhhhh!!
SHE IS COMING NEXT SATURDAY
IMPERIAL FILM CO.'S WONDERFUL Achievement of the YEAR.
WILD CAT OF BOMBAY
SEE SULOCHANA AT HER BEST : Directed by: Sjt. NANDLAL JASHWANTLAL
COMING NEXT SATURDAY TO ROXY TALKIES New Queens Road.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Poush Vad 13, 1992
Muslim: Shavval 26, 1354
Parsi: Amardad 18, 1305
Hightide: 10-09; 23-32
Lowtide: 4.57; 16-26
Sunrise: 7h. 15m.
Sunset: 6h. 27m.

Conference of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, Convocation Hall, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 to 6 p.m.
Bombay Races, Winter Meeting, Hospital Day.
Bombay Presidency Women's Council Exhibition and Sale of Women's work, University Building, South Wing, Esplanade road, 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. open to public.
St. John Ambulance Association; All-India ambulance competitions. Prize distribution by H. E. the Governor, Cooperage, 4 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, January 23.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall, 9 a.m. to 7-30 p.m.
Bombay Presidency Women's Council Exhibition and Sale of Women's works, University Building, South Wing, Esplanade Road, 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. Open to public.
S S. 'Rawalpindi' with English mails due at 3 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, January 24

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall, 9 a.m. to 7-30 p.m.
Last day of B.P.W.C. Exhibition and Sale of work, University Building, South Wing, Esplanade Road, 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. Open to public.

SATURDAY, January 25.

S S. 'Carthage' with English mails sails at 1 p.m.
University Senate, 1 p.m.
Standing Committee at 2-30 p.m. (Bombay Time).

MEETING POSTPONED.

With reference to the announcement published in your to-day's issue regarding the holding of a public meeting of Parsis, under the auspices of the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet of Bombay, at the Wadiaji Fire Temple on Tuesday at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to offer prayers for His Majesty's recovery, owing to the demise of His Majesty King George, the meeting was cancelled.

A public meeting of the Parsis of Bombay to express their sorrow at the loss caused by the death of His Majesty and to convey their condolence to the Royal family will be held under the auspices of the Trustees at a future date which will be duly announced.

EXHIBITION AND SALE OF WOMEN'S WORK.

The Chairman and Hon. Secretary of the Exhibition Committee of the B. P Women's Council write:—

"Owing to the sad death of His Majesty the King Emperor, no formal opening of the Exhibition work took place on Tuesday evening. To-day (Wednesday) it will be open to the public from 3 to 7 p.m., as previously announced.

Exhibitors are requested to send their representatives to the South Wing, University Building on and from to-day (Wednesday), half an hour before the scheduled time of opening."

LOST AND FOUND

A monthly railway season pass N. 296/651 (M 330) of the B.B.C.I. from Charni Road to Matunga has been found by Mr. K. Anandrao of Dabholkar and Jeshtaram, Solicitors, and handed over to the Secretary, to the Editor of the "Chronicle".

The owner of the pass may claim and take it away from the Secretary during office hours.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

PATHE—"Peter Ibbetson". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Broadway Melody of 1936" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Sweet Surrender." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Kid Millions." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dharmatma." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30
IMPERIAL—"Dr. Madhurika". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45
SUPER—"Hind Kesari". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Evergreen". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Passing of the Third Floor Back". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Metropolitan" Time as usual.
PLAZA—"Cleopatra." Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

LOST TICKETS SHOULD NOT BE PURCHASED

The Secretary, South Kanara Bovis Education Fund, writes:—

"The public are hereby informed that a ticket book containing 10 tickets of 9 as. each with Nos. from 181 to 190, entitled as "Sati Sulochana" to be staged at the Bhangwadi Theatre on Friday the 7th February next at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in aid of South Kanara Bovis Education Fund, has been lost. The public should not purchase those tickets from any seller as the same will not be valued."

SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The Fourth Sanitary Round is arranged to-day (Wednesday) at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.) The party will meet at Kalachowki Tram Stand and will go over Kalachowki East Side.

PORT TRUST'S RESOLUTION

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on (Tuesday), a condolence resolution was passed on the death of the King Emperor.

It was also decided that all offices of the Trust, the docks, bunders and warehouses should be closed on the day appointed for the funeral.

It was further decided that the meeting should adjourn without transacting the business on the Agenda till (Tuesday), (28th inst.)

SANGAT SABHA

Under the auspices of the Sangat Sabha Prof. V. N. Naik will deliver an address on "Tagore's Religion of Man" in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME AT WELLINGTON

The Wellington changed its programme on (Tuesday) when the popular romantic musical comedy "Evergreen" with the bewitching star Jessie Mathews was screened, Brilliant stage dance ensembles, clever dancing, lilting songs, delightful music and spectacular gorgeous scenes are the highlights of this Gaumont British Super-attraction of romantic, dramatic and humorous entertainment.

NASIK PHYSICAL CULTURIST IN BOMBAY.

Mr. M. B. Jadhav, a physical culturist of Nasik, popularly known as "Deccan Gunga," is at present in Bombay. He is giving lectures at the different schools in the city and is willing to give advice free to any one on the matter of physical culture. He is staying at the Dadar Samartha Vyayam Shala and is available for interview between 8 and 10 p.m.

SYMBOL OF EMPIRE UNITY

Corporation's Tribute To King George

"King George V was indeed a great Monarch and held in universal respect not only by his own subjects but by the whole civilized world."

With these words, Sir Pheroze C. Sethna the most senior member of the Municipal Corporation moved the condolence resolution on Tuesday and was followed by other councillors who paid their tributes in glowing terms to the memory of the late King.

At the outset, Mr. K. F. Nariman the Mayor, expressed his misfortune that during his term of his office he had to perform the melancholy duty of announcing the death of King-Emperor. When they heard the disquieting news of the King's illness, a few days ago, they felt that the crisis would pass off, but in spite of the best human efforts and efforts of medical science, the will of the Almighty proved otherwise. The sadness was more poignant, as shortly after the celebrations of the Silver Jubilee, the whole Empire, had been enveloped in gloom. For whatever reasons, certain parts of the Empire may not have taken part in the celebrations of the Silver Jubilee, there is not the least doubt that the whole Empire mourns the death of the King-Emperor.

CORPORATION'S CONDOLENCE.

He then called upon Sir P. C. Sethna, to move the condolence resolution, which he did as under:

That the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay have received with the deepest regret the sad intelligence of the death of His Most Gracious Majesty, King George V, Emperor of India, and desire to record their respectful condolence with the Royal Family in this great calamity which has brought to a close the reign of a Sovereign who was deeply concerned in the welfare of his peoples and whose death has bereaved the Empire of a highly sympathetic and affectionate ruler beloved by his subjects.

That His Worship the Mayor be requested to convey to His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Royal Family, by cable, through the proper channel, a suitable message of condolence.

That as a token of respect towards His late Majesty's revered memory the meeting do now adjourn without proceeding to the transaction of business."

In moving the resolution Sir Pheroze said:

SYMBOL OF EMPIRE UNITY.

King George's eventful reign represented stability in a world of violent and rapid changes and His Majesty was a symbol of unity in a far flung Empire composed of every diversity of race, religion and nationality. Apart from his position as the first man in the Empire, King George by his high character and devotion to public duty had impressed himself indelibly on the affection of his people as the most kingly of men. No wonder therefore if during the Jubilee celebrations cities and suburbs all over his vast Empire, on which the sun never sets, vied with one another in lavish demonstrations of splendour and loyalty. Today they will with equal intensity mourns his loss.

The terrible years of the Great War during the reign of King George demanded and continue to demand till this day the truest insight of sympathy, the most delicate tact and the most determined energy and courage, all which traits King George possessed in an abundant degree and which account for the great love and admiration of his people during his lifetime and whose memory now that he is no more will be endeared in the ages to come. He will be regarded as one of the greatest of English sovereigns and so far as India is concerned his 26 years on the throne mark a period of advance in our history and we recall with gratitude his constant and personal interest in our progress and in our welfare. May his soul rest in peace!

Mr. H. A. Lalji seconded the resolution and said they felt the loss as if they had lost their own near and dear one. Indians always loved their ruler and in the death of the King, one and all felt loss of the real ruler. Those who came in contact with the late King in the Delhi Durbar acclaimed with one voice that he was the real King.

BLOW TO EMPIRE.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas in supporting the resolution said the death of King George had given a blow to the Empire which was futile to express in words. During his rule of 26 years, the world had made progress, which was not possible to achieve in 200 years.

Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, Mrs. Shuni Tyebji, Dr. M. C. Javle, Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavle, Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji and Mr. M. A. Dabholker also supported the resolution, which was passed all standing in solemn silence.

The Corporation then adjourned till to-day.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon. A Selection of Indian Music. 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. A Selection of Gramophone Records (Parlophone). 2-0 p.m. Close down. 5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Regal Cinema—The Theatre Magnificent. 6-30 p.m. Hindustani Songs. By Allabux 7-0 p.m. Commercial News. 7-15 p.m. Talk: "If I were the Mayoress." By Miss Jai H. Dastur (In English.) 7-30 p.m. Master Firoz Dastur. (In Recorded Hits.) 7-50 p.m. News in Hindi. 8-0 p.m. Been Solos. By K. S. Kolhapure. 8-30 p.m. Light Music. By K. H. Wakankar of Bhor. 9-30 p.m. News in English. 9-45 p.m. The Week's Sport. A. G. A. Norman 10-0 p.m. "Anna Pavlova and the Russian Ballet". By Rustom K. Karanjia. 10-15 p.m. The Life of Grieg. 11-0 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The BBC Northern Ireland Orchestra; leader, Philip Whiteway; conductor, E. Godfrey Brown. 8-30 p.m. "High Spots"—No. 14; Windsor Castle. 8-45 p.m. "The Gossip Hour"—11th Edition.* 9-25 p.m. The BBC Dance Orchestra,* directed by Henry Hall. 10-00 p.m. News. 10-15 p.m. Jan Berenska and his Orchestra, relayed from the Pump Room, Leamington Spa. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

W. I. A. A.

Owing to the sad death of His Majesty the King Emperor the Evening Meeting and Dinner to be held at the Taj Mahal Hotel on 22nd and 29th January respectively are cancelled.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association will be held in the rooms of the Association to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE

The Governor of Bombay will distribute the prizes at the Ambulance Display of the St. John Ambulance Association's All-India Competition at 4 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) on the ground of the Western India Football Association at Cooperage, Bombay.

Support To Miss Kara

(From A Correspondent)

A well-attended meeting was held at Umarkhadi on Sunday night to support the candidature of Miss Maniben Kara in the Municipal bye-election in the Mandvi Ward. Mr. R. S. Nimbkar presided and Miss Maniben Kara and D. B. Karnik addressed the gathering.

Miss Kara appealed to all voters to support her candidature, as it meant returning a a corporator who would fight for the people's cause.

S. V. JOSHI PASSES AWAY

Was For Some Time Secretary Of Bombay Presidency Association

(From A Correspondent)

Mr. S. V. Joshi, B.A. L.L.B., Manager of the Bombay Office of the Pratap Mills, Amalner, and the New Pratap Mills, Dhulia, and a partner of the Messrs. Motilal Maneckchand and a member of the Bombay Stock Exchange, died of heart failure at Dadar in the early hours of Tuesday.

After distinguishing himself as a very successful pleader with a very extensive and lucrative practice in Khandesh, he joined the Women's University, Hingne, Poona, and worked there in an honarary capacity for about a year and came to Bombay in 1917 and held for some time the Office of the Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Association.

He proved himself a very successful businessman and by the qualities of heart and head made himself very popular among his friends and the staff working under him. He leaves behind a widow and a son who is running a rice mill at Kalyan. He has a large circle of friends and admirers.

Congressmen To Contest Kolaba D. L. B. Elections

(From A Correspondent.)
ALIBAUG, (By Mail)

The Kolaba District Congress Committee has decided to run candidates to contest the forthcoming District and Taluka Local Boards and appointed a committee of Messrs. Vedak, Kunte, Manohar, Lele and Puranik to frame rules and the lines of work for the guidance of candidates who will be adopted by the Congress.

The elections are to be held on March 14. The nomination papers are to be filed before January 25 and the scrutiny of the nomination papers is fixed for January 27.

DR. M. N. DHALLA'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the M. F. Cama Athornan Institute Shams-ul-Ulma Dastur Dr. M. N. Dhalla M.A. Ph.D. will deliver a public lecture on "Modes of our Prayers" to-day (Wednesday) at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 6 p.m. Sir Hormasji Cowasji Dinshaw will preside.

CORPORATION BYE-ELECTION

Socialist Party Appeals To 'E' Ward Voters To Return Abdul Hamid

The Secretary of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party has issued the following to the Press:—

For the one seat rendered vacant in the Bombay Municipal Corporation by the sad and untimely death of Mr. S. K. Pupala the Executive Committee of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party has decided to put up Comrade Abdul Hamid as the Party's candidate. The public are well aware of the principles and programme of the Party and its unceasing efforts to effect fundamental reforms in the municipal administration and in the control of public utilities.

The Party is aware that in the present circumstances it will not be possible to achieve even mild reforms affecting the welfare of the city and its citizens, entrenched as are the forces of reaction in the Corporation. But the Party believes that its members in it will act as the guardians of the people's rights and, by raising fundamental questions affecting their rights, rouse the civic consciousness in the people.

The record of the two members of the Party in the Corporation, in the face of heavy odds, is now well-known. By raising important matters they have been able to expose the reactionary and anti-national character of the present Corporation. With a larger number of the members of the Party in the Corporation, it will be able to do much more. The Executive of the Party, therefore, appeals to the citizens of 'E' Ward to vote for Comrade Abdul Hamid whose services and sacrifices in the cause of the country and the Congres need no repetition.

MISS MANIBEN KARA ENGAGED

Miss Maniben Kara, when interviewed by our reporter, on her engagement with Mr. Hansraj Mulji, said that she had already given notice of a civil marriage before the Registrar of Marriages. She added that the day had not been fixed and the wedding ceremony would be quiet.

Mr. Hansraj confirmed the report about their engagement, when interviewed by our reporter.

Shroffs' Congratulations To Mr. C. B. Mehta

The Bombay Shroff Association honoured Mr. Chunilal B. Metha, J.P., their president on Sunday evening at a garden party at Ram Manor, Nepean Sea Road, on his appointment as Sheriff of Bombay.

Representatives of the Association received Mr. Mehta on arrival.

Sheth Shivlal Chotalol Shah, vice-President of the Association offering the tribute of flowers to Mr. Mehta and welcoming him, said:—

"It is a matter of sincere congratulation for the President that he has attained the high position (of becoming a Sheriff) by dint of his abilities and self-help. We pray to God to endow him with long life and still increasing honours and higher status in life, bringing the Association into greater prominence and helping it to realise its hopes and aspirations"

MR. MEHTA'S REPLY

Replying Mr. Mehta thanked the Association for honouring him thus, and said that he considered the honour done to him not personally but to all the Associations to which he belonged. He would never forget them in whatever sphere of life he might be, but would serve to the best of his capacity always.

Mr. Chunilal humorously remarked that he was the first merchant outside the Fort area to be honoured thus.

Purse To C. V. Vaidya

(From A Correspondent.)
POONA, (By Mail.)

An appeal has been issued over the signatures of Mr. J. S. Karandiker, Prof. D. R. Gharpure, Dr. B. C. Lagu, Prof. V. P. Limaye and Mr. S. K. Bhave to all the admirers of Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya, the well-known scholar and research worker and Vice-Chancellor of Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeetha for contributing to a purse which is to be presented to him on Feb. 23 at the hands of Dr Kurtakoti, chancellor.

Baroda Muslim Conference

(From Our Correspondent)
BARODA, Jan 21

The Baroda State Muslim Conference organisers have entrusted the task of starting a Muslim newspaper to Dr. Fakruddin Husein Khan with reference to the forthcoming session to be held either at Bombay or Navsari, during Holi holidays. Dr. Sumant Cehta's name has been suggested for Presidentship, in certain quarters.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

A Legislative Anomaly

The Draft Orders-in-Council touching the creation of a tentative administrative machinery for Sind to be separated simultaneously with the inauguration of the Provincial Autonomy in India, seems to have brought about a somewhat anomalous position in the local Legislative Council With the nomination of the Advisory Council for Sind by April 1, next, the representatives of Sind in the Legislative Ciuncil automatically cease to be such. Meanwhile, they will attend the Budget session and vote on the budget proposals and will substantially contribute thus towards shaping the financial destinies of Bombay during the next year These members can in no way be termed "responsible" constitutionally, for their responsibility will soon come to an end by April. But the Legislative Council has to deal with many questions vital to Sind, and these members will be present when they are taken up for discussion.

Whatever misgivings one may have about the attitude of the Sind members towards Budget proposals, one solution to this anomalous position offers itself. The twenty-five members nominated by the Governor on the Advisory Council, will include a number of prize-boys of the Government. The Sind bloc in the Legislative Council has earned a notoriety of not seldom behaving in a more reactionary manner than many of the nominated members themselves, whose constituency is defind as the "Government" itself. In view of such a blind adherence to all that the Government had done or proposed to do in the past, apparently the Government benches are confident this time also that the Sind bloc will pull their weight with the Treasury benches.

How Our Roads Are Repaired

If any body wants to know how the Bombay Municipality, which claims to be the premier Municipality in India, handles repairs of roads, he should go to Lamington Road near Bombay Central Station, and he will get an impression which he will never forget in his life. For the last three months about three hundred yards of road have been under repairs and a visit there would give an impression that the work was taken in hand only last week! The road is half dug and is full of mud and stones here and there. The foot-paths have been dismantled and the pedestrians have to walk along the half dug road or the dismantled foot paths with the risk of falling head-long on the pavements or being run over by motor cars. In fact, the whole road from Tardeo Bridge to Central Station gives one the idea that he is not in Bombay but in some out-of-the way village where there is no Municipality. Those who go about in motor cars and buses could well describe their experience of the jostlings and bumpings which they have experienced during the last three months. The Mayor and the Municipal Commissioner will do well to pay a visit to this place and to inquire as to who is responsible for this chaotic state of affairs.

B. P. C. C.'S CONDOLENCE FOR SAKLATWALA

To-day's Public Meeting

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee there will be a public condolence meeting to mourn the loss of the late Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside and Sjts. K. F. Nariman, B. J. Desai, Dr. Deshmukh, Sjts. S.A. Brelvi, K. M. Munshi, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, R. R. Bakhale, Purshottam Tricumdas and others will address.

Kolaba Landholders' Demand

Reduction In Land Revenue

(From A Correspondent.)
ALIBAG, (By Mail).

At the annual general meeting of the Kolaba Landholders' Association, it was decided to send a deputation to wait on the Revenue Member, Bombay, and to urge for reduction in the land revenue assessment.

Sir Dorrabhai Bhimdiwala will lead it and among other members will be Mr. G. C. Bhate, ex-M. L. C. Dr. V. K. Dongre, President Kolaba District Local Broad, Mr. S. V. Tilak, B.A.g., Mr. Bapusaheb Sugvekar and others.

C. P. TANK BAN EXTENDED

The Government ban on entry by the public into Cowasji Patel Garden at C.P. Garden, Bombay, is extended for a further period of two months from January 22.

The ban was first imposed on May 22, 1932, when there was a communal riot in the area over the possession of two tombs close to the garden. The order was extended from time to time.

Saloon Workers' To Register Their Union

(From A Correspondent)

A meeting of the saloon workers of Bombay was held on Saturday night, at Foras Road. Mr. R. S. Nimbkar presided and Miss Maniben Kara, V. B. Karnik and Kondvikar addressed the meeting.

The constitution of the Hair Cutting Saloon Workers' Union was passed, and its office-bearers elected. A resolution was passed to register it. The meeting terminated after passing a condolence resolution on the sad death of Com. Saklatwala and Dayaram an enthusistic worker of the Union.

G. D. Bhatt's Appeal To A.I.C.C. Voters From Maharashtra

Mr. Gokulbhai D. Bhatt writes:

I am one of the candidates for the four seats of the A.I.C.C. representing Maharashtra. Most of the Congressmen know me well. I need not dwell upon my activities. I request Maharashtra voters to give me their first or second preference vote.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1936

A GREAT MONARCH

King George V of England is dead. His death is not the death of an ordinary monarch. Nor was his reign of twenty-five years an uneventful period of his country's history. Few monarchs in history were called upon to rule over mightier and wealthier Empires than that over which King George ruled. Fewer still had to bear the responsibility of ruling such an Empire during a period which has witnessed more revolutionary changes than have been crowded into the twenty-five years of King George's reign. The greatness of King George lay in this that he proved himself to be fully worthy of the role that he was called upon to play and played it with a success and charm that constitute the secret of the expressions of deep-felt grief over his death and tributes of high appreciation of his work that are pouring in from all parts of the world. And the qualities that made him a great monarch were neither a powerful intellect nor brilliant administrative ability, but love for and sympathy with his people, high character and scrupulous loyalty to the Constitution of his country.

Cataclysmic Changes

The reign of King George has witnessed more catcylsmic changes than were recorded during any previous quarter of a century of human experience. The earlier part of his reign synchronized with the duration of a world war such as history had not known, alike in the number of countries and the vastness of armies arrayed on each side, the toil of human lives it exacted and the economic ruin it involved. The sanguinary trail of the war was marked by the disappearance of four great empires—the German, Austrian, Russian and Turkish—and the tumbling down of many a sceptre and crown. The war also ushered in the Russian revolution which inaugurated the most daring experiment made in history in re-building society on a new basis of economic justice, equality and security. The Russian challenge to Capitalism led to the rise of Fascist dictatorships in Europe, while in long-suffering Asia, the war unchained forces that brought about phenomenal awakening among its people and created new, independent and progressive Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan and Hedjaz. China is still in the throes of a new birth while Japan has become a formidable rival to the Great European Powers. The United States of America, under the guidance of a dynamic personality, has courageously sought through the "New Deal" to prop up Capitalism that is showing signs of rapid decay. Not less revolutionary have been the changes in the British Empire. After centuries of bloodshed, Southern Ireland has virtually won her independence, and the Statute of Westminister has strengthened the tie which binds the Dominions to Britain by making their independence more real than it was before. Amidst the encircling riot of change, Britain has come out not only unscathed but also with increased power and prestige—thanks to its flexible Constitution, the spirit of compromise and love of fundamental liberties that are at once the salvation and pride of the British race and, above all, the good sense and high character of the King who embodied in himself the unity and continuity of the Commonwealth. Thus fortunately circumstanced Britain has profited more than many other countries by the triumphs and discoveries of Science which have made the twenty-five years during which King George's rule lasted epochal in human history.

Sympathy With India

India, too, mourns the death of a good King who was constitutionally her Emperor. She remembers with gratitude the appeal he made to his fellow-countrymen when, on his return from his visit to this country, he said: "I cannot help thinking, from all I have heard and seen, that the task of governing India will be made all the easier if, on out part, we infuse into it a wide element of sympathy. I predict that to such sympathy there will be an ever-abundant and genuine response." These wise words were spoken thirty years ago, but these thirty years have been a chapter of tragic disillusionment as well as of trials and tribulations for the people of India, because those who determined the policies of British Government towards India did not faithfully respond to the princely appeal. If they had done so, they would have realised that demonstration of true sympathy with India necessitated the readjustment of the relations of Britain with her on the basis of equality and mutual respect. That the ruling classes in Britain did not realize this elemental truth was no fault of the late King who on every opportunity that arose gave expression to genuine sympathy for India and whose unique success as a Constitutional monarch should serve as an example to our Princes. Whether a monarchical form of Government is compatible with the requirements of modern times or not, the outstanding achievement of King George is that he showed, by his work, that it is possible for monarchy to exist and flourish side by side with a free Parliamentary Constitution. But the monarch must be a George V—at once a Father and a Servant of the people who were, presumably, guiding the Society was drawn, for example, to a printed circular from it offering the preposterous suggestion that responsible officials of the School of Art, as such officials, should be disqualified for selecting or judging the exhibits collected by the Bombay Art Society, friends of "Art in general in Bombay and of all artists" were given the impression that the Society was not considering the fatal proposal. In actual practice, however, the School of Art has been effectively and completely shut off from any voice or vote in the guidance of the Society. If that had been all, there would have been no need to waste time over the Society's activities. The School of Art has been the pride of the Presidency. And, the Bombay Art Society would have been left severely alone. But that is not all. Not satisfied with this fatal step the Society offered the doubtful honour of "co-option" to the subordinate of the Director of the School who had been excluded without ceremony, from its executive. It is amazing to learn that this offer to the Deputy Director over the head of the Director of the School has not been construed in enlightened quarters as obviously offensive to the School. Why? Did those who made the humiliating offer to the Deputy Director not know the grave risk of refusal forced on the School—the self-respecting decision which it was ultimately compelled to take? And, we are revealing no secret when we mention that the School staff, some of its leading artists and students have abstained from taking part in the exhibition arranged this year by the Bombay Art Society. We mention it because we feel assured that the School and its band of distinguished artists in adopting the only self-respecting and dignified, course have run great and grave risks. It is no gain for the Indian artist to refuse opportunities, which he rarely secures. It is obviously no fun for him to refrain from exhibiting his works at the Town Hall. It is more than sufficient to indicate how and to what great lengths the reactionary ardour of some of the guiding lights of the Society push the younger generation of artists. The Bombay Art Society is not a private institution, much less is it the convenient instrument of departmental or hostile reaction. Nothing could have rendered the Society greater disservice than to have forced the humiliation and the painful refusal on the School. It is not easy, pleasant or safe to confront, as the School of Art has been forced to confront, the situation where it had to protect its self-respect and accept the great risk of the decision which alone could justify its existence. For in the decision which the School has courageously taken is involved nothing less than the future of art in the Presidency. That future has been openly more than once threatened by the procedure and activities of the Society. In thus justifying the trust and esteem which the public has righly reserved for the School, the latter has, as we said, once again established its claim to be the pride of the Presidency. The courageous, self-sacrificing, self-respecting decision to which the leading artists and staff of the School of Art have been driven by the Society's amazing new constitution and procedure, has once again saved Indian art from a fatal blow. Art is not charity. Its a serious vocation. It cannot be touched lightly without touching the self-respect of the nation.

If the President of the Bombay Art Society now discerns the absurdity of the position created by the old bloc and its new methods of reaction, he must determine to prevent the Society from a fatal folly. They have created for Lord Brabourne exactly the position which the Lord Bishop of Bombay, as President of the Society, observed rightly His Excellency cannot occupy. His Excellency cannot be a friend solely of the Society at the cost of "art in general in Bombay and all artists." But that is exactly the position which the misguided zeal of a section of the Society has created. And, we hope now that the situation has been clearly revealed, both the Lord Bishop of Bombay, as President and Lord Brabourne as Patron of the Society will use their influence to put a stop to a policy that humiliates the young generation of artists and of erects barriers against the progress of distinctive art pioneered by the School of Art. As it is, the Bombay Art Society has by its constant, almost chronic, inability to respect the aspirations of the growing community of younger artists in the Presidency all but lost public confidence. The public interest has grown apathetic towards it. It tolerates the Society for the simple reason that the younger artists cannot have too many opportunities of bringing their work to public notice. But if it does not abandon its ill-advised policy, it will goad the public to seek the better alternative. Friends of the Society should see that the alternative is not forced. It would be, in all seriousness, fatal to the Society.

Art Is Not Charity

Rt. Revd. Acland, President of the Bombay Art Society, in requesting Lord Brabourne to open the Society's annual exhibition, observed that His Excellency was "not only a patron and friend of the Society, but also of art in general in Bombay and of all artists." To those who have watched recent events in the art world in Bombay, Lord Brabourne's keen interest in art and particularly his personal recognition of the necessity of the distinction inherent in the artistic heritage of India, the observation of the Lord Bishop of Bombay, as President of the Bombay Art Society, does not, by any chance, come as a surprise. In fact, Lord Brabourne has himself, as we pointed out the other day, on the occasion of the annual function of the School of Art clearly and courageously as "a partisan of Bombay" expressed the view that he would be sorry to "see the indigenous Indian style die out on its own natural soil." Evidently, this being the situation, what was the precise significance of the further assurance from the President of the Bombay Art Society? He was surely, not preaching to the converted! There is and can be only one apathetic section he was addressing. He was addressing his remarks to the members of the Bombay Art Society. There is and can be only one reason which lends significance to and justification for those remarks. And, the interest of vital art in the Presidency demands that that reason must be pointed out without the slightest ambiguity. The reason is that the misguided zeal of some of the leading members of the Society has led them towards attempts, persistent and absolutely unmistakable, which would have ultimately and inevitably placed Lord Brabourne in the position of a "patron and friend" solely of the Society at the cost of "art in general in Bombay and of all artists." It is hopeful to see that the President of the Society has, at last, discerned the absurdity of the position and its suicidal effects on the Society. The reactionary attitude and outlook of a section of the Society have been for years recorded and proved in these columns as a dominantly devitalising influence on progressive art in the Presidency. We refer, therefore, to some of the recent specific incidents only to indicate clearly the extent to which a section of the Society has been hitherto permitted to thwart the progress of art in the Presidency and the extent to which "friends of the Society," if they are equally in earnest about "art in general in Bombay and all artists" must administer to themselves the bitter truth.

When the attention of those

Aryan Culture In Ethiopia

Interesting Architectural Evidence

By M. B. KOLASKAR. I.

Remnants in Ethiopia of pagodas, temples and sanctuaries,—great architectural achievements, equalling the Pyramids of Egypt in extension and massiveness, far surpassing them, in the difficulty of their execution bear testimony to an invasion of Ethiopia by the Aryans, Rev. Dr. Russell remarks:

"The more you examine them, the more inconceivable they become—how even a large and powerful state could have executed them. The great rivers of Ethiopia witnessed the earliest expeditions from the East, consisting of those daring spirits, who, in the pursuits of commerce, or in search of more fertile lands, or of hills enriched with gold, pushed their discoveries into Habesh (Arabic for Ethiopia or Abyssinia), Nubia and Sennar. The most obvious confirmation of the opinion now stated, may be drawn from the striking resemblance which is known to subsist between the usages, the superstitions, the arts, and the mythology of the inhabitants of Western India and those of the first settlers on the Upper Nile. The sanctuaries of Nubia, for example, exhibit the same features, whether as to the style of architecture or the forms of worship which must have been practised in them, with the similar temples that have been recently examined in the neighbourhood of Bombay. There is a resemblance, too, in the minor instruments of their superstition—the lotus, the lingum, and the serpent—which can hardly be regarded as accidental. But it is no doubt, in the immense extent, the gigantic plan, the vast conception, which appears in all these sacred buildings, that we most readily discover the influence of the same lofty genius, and the endeavour to accomplish the same mighty object. The excavated Temple of Guerfeh Hassan, for example, reminds every traveller of the "Cave of Elephanta." The resemblance, indeed, is singularly striking, as are, in fact, all the leading principles of Nubian architecture to that of the Hindu."

By whom and by what means these wonderful efforts have been accomplished, is a mystery sunk too deep in the abyss of time ever to be clearly revealed. But we need only compare the monolithic temples of Nubia with those of Mahabalipoor excavations of Guerfeh Hassan with those of Elephanta, and the grottos of Hadjur Silsili with the caverns of Ellora, to be convinced that these sacred monuments of ancient days derived their origin from the same source." (View of Ancient and Modern Egypt, 2nd Edit. p. 23.)"

Work Of Indo-Aryans

These monuments were the works of the unadulterated Indian Aryans, when India was the home of art, architecture and sciences,—when in fact this land of "Lotus and Swastika and Lingum"—stamped one or other of these emblems, all over the world, and for my present purpose, particularly upon the Nubian, Ethiopian and Egyptian shrines of the Triad Diety, temples and other sanctuaries—this is the history in stone, a medium in which one could lose oneself in the glamour and glory of things long past. The remains of this civilization of remote antiquity, are to be found scattered on the banks of the Blue and White Nile, and their tributaries. These ancient ruins with a history reaching back to the times of the Ramayana, carry us into the tradition of the great past and are a wonderful proof of the continuity and stability of the 'phallic' worship when viewed in the light of what follows hereafter. Strangely enough few Indians have realized the tremendous part these ruins will play in opening our eyes to the truthfulness of the Puranas especially the recent discoveries in Mesopotamia of contemporary foreign records corroborate events in the Puranas of about 3100 B.C. to 2900 B.C. The patient industry and perseverance of English and European scholars justly claim our utmost admiration and gratitude even though the majority of their views may not harmonise with our belief and conception as to the veracity of Epics and Puranas.

Sumerians Are Aryans

In this connection Dr. L. A. Weddell says:—"I adduced a mass of new concrete and consistent historical evidence to prove that the Sumerians were the early Aryans in race, speech, religion and tradition; that their kings were generally identical in their names, relative sequence and achievements with those of the early Aryan Kings preserved in the Indian epic king-lists; and that in particular the early Sumerian dynasty of 'Urush-the-Khad' hitherto arbitrarily called by Assyriologists, "Ur-Nina," and dating to about 3100 B.C. was identical with that of the early Aryan Haryashwa-the-Khattiya' (or 'Kohottriya') of the Indian Epics, which styled itself 'the able Panch (Panch-ala) or Phoenicians, who also called themselves 'Kad,' or 'Qadi,' the 'Cedi' of the Indian records."

"The identity of this early Sumerian dynasty of 'Uruash' with that of the Aryan dynasty of Haryashwa' of the Indian Epics was absolutely established by the complete and detailed agreement of the names and titles, number and relative sequence of the Kings from the beginning to the end of that dynasty, in the Sumerian and Indian epic-lists respectively. The restorations of all the Sumerian king names in their equation with the Sanskrit and Pali forms in the Aryan king-lists have the phonetic value of each syllabic word-sign fully authenticated from the standard Sumerian lexicons of Bruennow and Meissner, and are thus indisputable.

"It was also found that this early Sumerian dynasty was not, as hitherto supposed a mere petty line of Kings of the city-port of Lagash or Sirlapur on the Persian Gulf, but was from its beginning the Imperial Suzerain Power of Mesopotamia, including 'Erek' on the south-west and 'Kish' on the North, with a distant colony in the Indus Valley, which yielded the Indo-Sumerian seals of Vedic priests and princes. And the personnel and place names and contents of those seals were found to be all mutually consistent in themselves with the Vedic and Indian Epic records on the one hand and with the accepted facts of Sumerian history on the other hand." (21, Asiatic Review (1926) p. 676.)

(To Be Continued.)

Frankly Speaking

TRIUMPH OF EGYPTIAN NATIONALISM.

A Reuter message from Cairo says that Sir Miles Lampson has communicated to the King, the Premier and the leader of the Wafd Britain's reply to the United Front's recent note on the subject of an Anglo-Egyptian Treaty. The reply, it is understood, expresses readiness immediately to enter into negotiations for a treaty with Egypt. This reply is welcome inasmuch as it admits the immediate necessity of re-establishing Anglo-Egyptian relations on an equitable and satisfactory basis. And it is a conclusive triumph of Egyptian nationalism inasmuch as the demand of the United Front has been conceded at least in principle As such it should serve as an eye-opener to those who believe that anything can be gained by servile co-operation. Egypt has forced Britain to agree to these demands by sheer force of its solidarity and vigorous patriotic endeavour. And we hope by following the same path of unity and sturdy nationalism, Egypt will soon attain its goal of complete national independence.

END IT FOR ALL TIMES

The unfortunate situation that was created in the Calcutta Corporation as a result of the resignation of Muslim members on the question of Muslims representation in Municipal services is now likely to end as a result of a reasonable resolution passed in the Corporation. The resolution which is "by way of a gesture to the sentiments of Muslim Councillors" reiterates the policy of the Corporation "of recognizing the claims of qualified Muslim candidates for a fair and legitimate share of the Corporation services and hopes that the Muslim Councillors will reconsider their decision and return to the Corporation." We hope the Muslim Councillors will accept this resolution in the accommodating and generous spirit in which it has been passed and will thus close this unfortunate incident for all times. We expect a patriotic lead in this matter from Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haq, the Mayor.

QUEER PREPARATION

Sind and Orissa are to be made separate provinces with effect from April, next, but the transitional arrangements devised for their administration till the new Constitution comes into force—nobody knows when that is to be—are much worse than the present system and are hardly a preparation for the autonomy that is supposed to be the future of the new Constitution. There are to be separate Governors for the provinces but no new Legislative Councils. In lieu of the latter there will be small advisory bodies of 20 or 25 men, who are to be all nominated by the Governor; who thus becomes a complete autocrat. One can only hope that the indefinite interval of autocracy will not be used to queer the pitch for even the semblance of autonomy that is to come.

MINISTERS AND THE PRESS

In inaugurating the Third All-India Newspapers Exhibition at Allahabad on Sunday, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani hinted at the possibility, under the new Constitution, of the Ministers of one party trying to suppress Opposition papers by using the extra-ordinary laws placed on the Statute Book. What he evidently meant was that the laws are drastic enough to tempt even saints. However, we cannot imagine responsible Indian Ministers muzzling the Press as is done by the bureaucrats of to-day in British India and the autocrats in the States. In any case, as Mr. Chintamani himself suggests, the best remedy is the cultivation of strong public opinion in support of the freedom of the Press. There is great danger in the aggrieved papers appealing to the Governor against offending Ministers.

THE "HANS".

The numbers of the "Hans" for December 1935 and January 1936 faithfully follow the new policy of the magazine. That policy is, first, to bring to the knowledge of the Indian public through the medium of Hindi, the choicest specimens of literature in the various languages of the country. Secondly, the language that is used throughout in the magazine is, by design, of a simple popular type that should be intelligible to the Urdu-speaking people if only they can read the Nagari script. This magazine is the only one of its kind in the country and should go a long way in raising the level of Indian vernacular literature and popularising Hindustani. Great credit is due to the Editors, Sjts. Premchand and K. M. Munshi for the high literary quality of the articles in the magazine.

Indian Red Cross Unit For Abyssinia

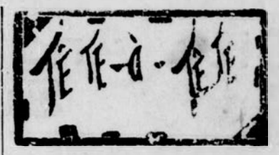
To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is with great pleasure that I note that an attempt is being made by Mr. Richard Davies to form a Red Cross Unit in Bombay to assist the Ethiopians in their great struggle. It was stated in the papers that a Clearing Hospital was proposed to be established and would be run on the same lines as the Royal Army Medical Corps Clearing Hospital What is wrong with Bombay and its inhabitants in delaying such an important matter as this when our brethren are being slaughtered and dying for want of attention? Is Mr. Richard Davies going to get the support that he anticipates. If so, then I wish him every success.

Bombay citizens in the past have always come up to the scratch in supporting charitable institutions and societies and I am sure on this occasion Bombay will not be found wanting. Let us have a little bit less of the pen and let us see the supporters of this noble cause come forward and give the Committee every assistance and support.—Yours, etc.,

N. VISWANATH.

Bombay, January 20.



OIL EMBARGO WOULD PARALYSE ITALY'S ARMY.

—Headline.

Hush. Not so loud! There are already slender chances of the League Powers agreeing to enforce Oil Sanctions

* * * *

At its meeting on Monday morning, the Council of the League decided to call a meeting of the Committee of Thirteen to consider the general situation caused by the Italo-Abyssinian conflict including the Abyssinian protest against bombing of Red Cross Units.

The Committee of Thirteen met in the afternoon and decided that it was for the Committee of Eighteen to take whatever decisions might seem necessary regarding the application of sanctions.

No doubt the Committee of Eighteen, too, would find a convenient committee with a larger membership to which to transfer its responsibility.

And thus, 'ad infinitum,' the great work for Peace and Collective Security goes on at Geneva!

* * * *

The Committee of Thirteen decided that it would be undesirable to appoint a Committee to proceed to Ethiopia to inquire into the way warfare was being waged.

Italians, too, must share the same view—though, not unnaturally, they would be loath to admit as much.

* * * *

Says an Anglo-Indian paper—

"Whatever lingering doubts there might be about the trend of Great Britain's foreign policy as a result of the unhappy circumstances which led to the resignation of Sir Samuel Hoare and the appointment in his place of Mr. Anthony Eden will be dispelled by the new Foreign Secretary's lucid exposition of the aims of Great Britain in his speech to his constituents at Leamington."

Yes, any suspicion that there would be a real and fundamental departure from Sir Samuel Hoare's policy is now finally dispelled.

* * * *

"The idea of birth-control", says a Madras journal, "is one of those strange and unique ideas in regard to which much may be said on both sides."

But not necessarily equal amount of sense on either side.

* * * *

"England," says a Calcutta weekly, "has taught not only cricket but almost every other game to various nations all over the world."

And not all of them are cricket.

* * * *

The same paper, in an exuberant spirit of Imperialism, goes on to say that in the British Empire "no question of race or nationality or colour is allowed to enter the realms of sport."

Of which shining examples are

(1) The Yacht Club at Bombay,

(2) The refusal of managements of British Swimming Baths to allow Indian and coloured students to use them,

(3) The refusal of big London hotels to accommodate coloured sportsmen come for Empire games from the colonies of the Empire, etc., etc.

* * * *

Labouring The Obvious.

"The financial commercial and economic policy of the Government of India has been, ever since the advent of British rule, so framed and worked as to fit in with the primary financial, commercial and economic requirements of Great Britain."

—Madras Paper.

* * * *

The tram conductor handed back the rupee to the woman passenger.

"That coin is no good, madam," he told her. "It's spurious."

"Ridiculous!" she said, examining the coin. "Why, it's dated 1901. Someone would surely have noticed it before this if it were bad."

Viceroy Sends India's Homage To New King

Conveys Country's Sorrow At Death Of King George To Secretary Of State

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21.

The following telegram from His Excellency the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India dated January 21 is published:—

"Government of India have heard with profound sorrow of the demise of His Majesty the King Emperor. India mourns the death of a Sovereign whose Silver Jubilee was so recently celebrated with marks of deepest loyalty and affection and who has always been looked up to as a true and trusted friend of all classes and conditions of his people within his Indian Empire.

On behalf of the Princes and people of India we request you to convey to his Majesty the King Emperor and to Her Gracious Majesty Queen Mary this expression of our heartfelt sorrow and to offer His Majesty our respectful homage on his accession to the throne of the British Empire.—A. P.

WOMEN'S SYMPATHY WITH QUEEN MOTHER

The annual conference of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council met in the University Convocation Hall, Bombay, on Tuesday evening. The Conference passed the following condolence resolution unanimously and adjourned.

"The Bombay Presidency Women's Council wish to express their profound sorrow at the death of their beloved King-Emperor.

"They remember with gratitude his long and useful reign and their hearts go out in deepest sympathy to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress."

The Conference resolved to communicate the resolution to the Governor of Bombay with a request that it be forwarded to Her Majesty the Queen-Mother with the loyal sympathy of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council with her and the members of the Royal family.

The Conference then adjturned till to-day (Wednesday) 10 a.m. when the original programme will be followed, except that the "At Homes" are cancelled.

"A REAL PEACE-MAKER"

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

The Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan interviewed said "by the death of the King-Emperor the world has lost one of the greatest figures of modern times. He was a real peacemaker and his loss in India will be very great and to the Empire almost irreparable."—A. P.

Broadcasting Programmes Cancelled

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21.

The following communique has been issued:—"Owing to the death of His Majesty the King-Emperor, programmes advertised for stations of the Indian State Broadcasting service from January 21 to the date of His Majesty's funeral will be cancelled. All stations will broadcast special announcements and news at 9 p.m. Indian Standard time but there will be no other transmissions.

His Excellency the Viceroy will speak on the evening of January 22 from Delhi station.—A. P.

Japanese Court In Mourning

TOKIO, Jan. 21.

The Emperor of Japan has ordered Court mourning for three weeks on account of the death of King George V.—Indian Allied News.

FACTOR OF PEACE REMOVED

Jamshed Mehta's Tribute To King

KARACHI, Jan. 21.

European quarters as well as Indian were staggered by magnitude of the country's loss precisely on the day when the Draft Order-in-Council regarding the constitution of new Provinces of Sind and Orissa was published.

"Passing away of the Great King on midnight of yesterday is a calamity for entire world. Strain caused by the Italo-Abyssinian tangle must have hastened the removal of one of the most factors for peace in Europe and the world," declared Jamshed N. R. Mehta, ex-Mayor and prominent nationalist.

Vernacular papers including Congress organs, identified themselves with country's loss praying for the peace of his soul.—A.P.

SHASTRI SHOCKED

CHIDAMBARAM, Jan. 21.

The world has sustained the greatest loss in the death of a great world figure, observed the Rt. Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri commenting on the King's death soon after receiving the sad news Mr. Sastri, addressing the staff and students of the Annamalai University at the sports pavilion paid a great tribute to the qualities of head and heart of "the great king" and referred to the personal influence he wielded in all affairs of state and the lead His Majesty was able to give by his intimate knowledge of army and other matters.

Mr. Sastri was so much shocked that he was unable to express his feeling.—A.P.

All Are Stunned At Hyderabad, Says Sir Akbar Hydari

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Jan. 21.

"All are stunned here by this sudden and entirely unexpected blow which is felt as a real personal loss by all irrespective of party or creed," said the Rt. Hon. Sir Akbar Hydari interviewed by the Associated Press upon the death of the King Emperor.

He added "King George entirely in every aspect of life, followed the traditions which have established the British Crown in the hearts of the people more firmly than ever."—A.P.

AGA KHAN CANCELS JUBILEE CELEBRATION

Ismailis Join Empire's Mourning

On receiving the sad news of the King's death, His Highness the Aga Khan has ordered all his followers to postpone all celebrations in connection with his Golden Jubilee.

His Highness the Aga Khan will take part only in religious ceremonies and will wear black dress as a sign of mourning.

All Ismaili schools, shops, business houses and Ismaili organisation will be kept closed for the day.

Jubbulpore.—For having about ten tolas of contraband charas in possession, Kashinath, a student of the local Hitakarini High School, has been sentenced to a fine of Rs. 40 by a first class Magistrate of Jubbulpore under the C. P. Excise Act.

KING EDWARD VIII

CIVIL SUIT AGAINST GOVT.

Ahmedabad Claims Recovery Of Rs. 713

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 21.

The Ahmedabad Municipality at its meeting held last night resolved to file a civil suit against the Government for recovery of Rs. 713.

It is alleged that the sum in question was paid mere erroneously to the Government Treasury by the Municipality towards the leave of salaries of vaccinators. In spite of several representations being made by the Municipality the Government did not return the sum.—United Press.

MENACE OF RICE IMPORTS

Maharashtra Chamber Of Commerce's S.O.S. To Govt. Of India

The Secretary writes:—

The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce have despatched the following telegram to the Government of India, Commerce Department New Delhi:—

The Committee of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce Bombay invite your attention to the heavy imports of broken rice and rice mixed together, from Bankok to Bombay. 6,000 tons have already been imported and 7,000 tons more are expected in Bombay and 30,000 tons in other Indian ports in the near future.

The Committee view this with concern and request the imposition of a uniform duty on paddy, rice and broken rice to safeguard the interests of agriculturists and the trade."

Baroda Closes Public Offices For 3 Days

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, Jan. 21.

Due to the demise of His Majesty King George V the Government has declared a three days' holiday for schools, public institutions and Government offices.

KIPLING CREMATED

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling was cremated at the Golder's Green.

There was complete absence of ceremony.

Four persons were present, including the Solicitor representing Mrs. Kipling. There were flowers on the oak coffin, which was covered with the Union Jack.

Viceroy Reaches Delhi

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20.

His Excellency the Viceroy arrived here from Porbandar by Air at 2-30 p.m.—United Press.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE FOR DEFENCE

Resolution To Be Moved In Delhi Session

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan 20.

The Congress Party proved particularly unlucky in to-day's ballot for resolutions to be debated in the Assembly on February 4 which is the second day of the Budget session. Not even one cut of the first five resolutions stands in its name, thus it goes completely out of picture for that day. Past experience has shown that not more than one resolution can be disposed of on any day, so that there is little chance for even the second resolution relating to excluded areas coming up for discussion.

DEFENCE COMMITTEE

The first place in ballot has been secured by Sir Mehrshah for his resolution asking for a standing committee of the Central Legislature to advise Government on all matters connected with defence. During the last Simla Session Mr. Tottenham promised to consider the suggestion for the appointment of a standing committee for the purpose of consultation whenever Government decided to send troops outside India. Lobby anticipations are that Mr. Tottenham may make a statement on behalf of the Government agreeing to the suggestion but will oppose the motion before the Assembly since it goes much further and demands a committee for consultation on all matters connected with defence. However, the prospects for carrying the resolution though appear bright for the mover himself is a no-party man.

MOVE TO CENSURE KARACHI MAYOR

Councillor Who Was Asked To Leave Hall, Tables No-Confidence Motion

KARACHI, Jan. 20.

The affairs of the Karachi Corporation are moving fast.

It is understood Mr. Abdul Kaliq who was directed by the Mayor to leave the Corporation hall on January 17, has tabled a motion of no confidence in the Mayor. The resolution is described as being couched in objectionable terms and hence the Mayor, in accordance with powers vested in him has exercised offensive expressions but has admitted the bare motion of no confidence.

In the ordinary course the proposal will take long time to come up before the house and may even not be discussed during the terms of the present Mayoralty which expires at the end of April unless the mover asks for priority which again has to be granted by the Mayor and determined by the House. But as this proposal concerns the Mayor he may not withhold priority, leaving the House to determine for itself whether the proposal should be discussed or not.—A.P.

Aga Khan Mosque To Be Named After Prophet

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Jan. 20.

The mosque named after H. H. the Aga Khan intended by the local community to be erected at Karachi to commemorate His Highness' meritorious services to the Muslim community in general and Sind in particular will now be named "Mohamadi" Mosque in dedication to Prophet Mohomed in accordance with the wishes of the Aga Khan expressed in a message to Sir Gulam Husain Hidayatullah.

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EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

"The Black Abbot"

Inspector Wade—

ABOARD THE SUSSEX EXPRESS --BOUND FOR CHELFORD AND THE MYSTERY OF THE BLACK ABBOT!
12-28
WE'RE SLOWING UP FOR CHELFORD NOW, SIR!
LOOK OUT DONAVAN!
CRASH
IT'S ONLY A ROCK, WRAPPED IN PAPER!
A FINE WAY TO SEND A NOTE- LET'S SEE IT!
GREAT SCOTT, SIR--- HE MEANS BUSINESS!
GO BACK!

BOMBAY PLUNGED INTO GRIEF

Mahatma Gandhi Sends Condolence

Aga Khan & Nizam Postpone Jubilee Celebrations

BOMBAY TUESDAY,

Mahatma Gandhi informed the Associated Press from his sick-bed that he had sent his respectful condolences through the Viceroy on the King's death.

By order of His Highness the Aga Khan the Golden Jubilee Durbar and Birthday Celebration procession which were to be held yesterday morning were postponed. The illuminations and Fire works were also cancelled.

His Highness has also ordered business houses run by his followers to close and all flags to be flown at half mast.//

HOW BOMBAY RECEIVED NEWS

Flags on ships quietly dropping at half mast in the cold grey misty dawn was the first sign to Bombay of the King's death.

That great anxiety was felt for the King's health is indicated by the prominence given in the morning papers which were able to publish only the latest bulletin. "The Bombay Chronicle" brought out a special edition by 7-30 a.m. consistent of single sheet heavily black-bordered containing the King's photo, dates of his reign and Reuters announcement with an expression of regret. The edition was distributed free. A similar addition was brought out by the "Bombay Samachar" and distributed.

Chambers of Commerce, both Indian and European declared today that all business will be closed as a mark of mourning. As the morning sun flooded the town, the news of the King's death became known throughout the city.

His Holiness Sardar Syedna Taher, High Priest of the Dawoodi Borhas controlling several mosques all over India told the Associated Press that instructions were given to each mosque that special prayers should be held at 1-30 p.m., which all should attend. It is expected that other mosques will do the same.

His Holiness issued orders that all Bohra shops and business be closed down in memory of the death of His Majesty the King. Accordingly all business shops were closed down.

Prayers were held this evening in all the Bohra Mosques.

His Holiness was going to Poona to-night to perform the opening ceremony of a Madressa at Poona, but he has cancelled the programme.

Bhulabhai's Condolences

Mr. Bulabhai Desai, leader of the Congress Party in the Legislative Assembly has sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary of the Viceroy on the King's death: "Please convey my respectful condolences to Her Majesty Queen Empress and the Royal Family".

BOMBAY GOVERNOR CANCELS TOUR

The Governor of Bombay has cancelled his tour of Sind in view of His Majesty's death.

Govt. House Dance Cancelled

Owing to the death of His Majesty the King Emperor the dance to be held at Government House on Wednesday the 22nd January is cancelled.

Aga Khan's Grief

When informed of the King's death H. H. the Aga Khan told the Associated Press, "I am deeply moved and am very unhappy to hear the sad news of the death of the King Emperor. I have decided to stop all activities in connection with my Golden Jubilee celebrations except purely religious rites. We are in deep mourning and I myself am just going to wear a black band and black clothes and my people will wear their national mouring clothes.

"I am deeply moved at the unhappy news of the death of our King Emperor who was not only a great ruler but in the true sense of the word, a great man. The King has always been very gracious and kind to me personally. I am sure the new King will, with his knowledge of the world and the whole Empire, be a worthy successor to Queen Victoria, King Edward and King George.—A. P.

GOVT. OFFICES AND SCHOOLS CLOSED

Bombay, Tuesday.

The morning dawned with the news of the King's death and all the public institutions and schools and colleges, in the city were closed as a mark of respect.

Those children who had not yet gone to their schools and were waiting for their school buses at home were informed of the sad news by the authorities and those who had already reached school were sent home.

The Secretariat and all the Government offices were closed by the order of the Government of Bombay while Mr. C. W. A. Turner, Secretary to the Government, Political Department, wired to all the district officers in the Presidency informing them of the sad news and directed them to close the offices for the day.

Flags on all Government buildings, the foreign consulates, the Cathedral in Churchgate Street and many business offices were hoisted at half mast.

The Government of Bombay are expecting to receive intimation regarding the procedure to be adopted for the mourning and also for the announcement of the new King which will be done by the Sheriff of Bombay, in the course of the days. A Press Communique will be issued this evening or to-morrow on this matter.

CINEMAS CLOSED

All cinema houses in Bombay closed down yesterday to mourn the King's death.

Offices And Mills Closed

The administrative offices and work-shops of the G.I.P. and the B.B. and C.I. Railways closed yesterday.

Mr. T. Maloney, Secretary of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, informs the Associated Press that all mills in the city and island of Bombay have closed down, operations for the day as a mark of respect to the memory of the King.—A.P.

WEDNESDAY'S RACE MEETING CANCELLED

The Stewards of the Western India Turf Club have cancelled the Hospital Day Race Meeting which was to have been held to-day (Wednesday), out to respect to the memory of His Majesty the King.

CRICKET MATCH ABANDONED

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21.

In view of the King's death the Cricket Club of India has cancelled the cricket match between the Club and the Australian team which commenced on January 19.

The match has been declared drawn.

The Club has also cancelled the dinner at the Roshanara Club in honour of the Australians.

The Delhi Broadcasting station is broadcasting the service at St. James's Church at 9 P. M.—A. P.

RAJEN BABU RECALLS VISIT TO INDIA

CALCUTTA, January 21.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, said, "The King is a visible symbol of the British Empire and represents its union in midst of its great diversity. King George filled his throne as a constitutional monarch with success and also played a great part by his personal influence. His Coronation in India will be ever remembered for unsettling the highly un-popular settled fact of the administration, namely the partition of Bengal to the satisfaction of the people and his death removes a sovereign whose interest in the well-fare of his subjects was known to be keen and his death will be mourned all over the Empire.

"LOSS TO WORLD"

SHANTINIKETAN, January 21.

Poet Tagore interviewed said: "We all share the mourning that has so suddenly fallen on the British Empire. It is more than a mere loss to the British subjects of their Sovereign. It is a loss to the whole world of a genuine great lover of world peace".

CALCUTTA SHOCKED

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

The news of the King-Emperor's death spread rapidly throughout Calcuutta and suburbs people rushing out into the streets despite the severe cold and grey misty morning to buy newspapers, for which the demand was so great that the supplies were rapidly exhausted. Throughout the night newspaper office telephones were continuously engaged dealing with enquiries from all communities, indicating the widespread public anxiety.

Mayor A. K. Fazul Haq on behalf of the citizens of Calcutta has expressed profound grief at the death of the beloved sovereign and humbly offering earnest sympathy and sincere condolences to the Queen Empress and Royal family.

Union Jacks are flying at half-mast throughout the City and the Corporation has closed its offices.

Genuine public regret at the passing of a beloved and respected sovereign could be gleaned from the conversation in trams and omnibuses where the King Emperor's death was the sole topic of conversation.

All the District Collectors promptly notified offices and courts throughout Bengal to close.—A. P.

CORONER'S REGRETS

The Coroner's Court was closed for the day as a mark of respect to the memory of His Majesty the King Emperor.

Rao Bahadur Athavle the Coroner announced to the Jurors his extreme regret at the death of His Majesty, and requested the Jurors to stand up and observe solemn silence for a few minutes.

POLICE COURTS CLOSED

All the Police Courts in the City were closed yesterday.

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Corporation Adjournment.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation, which meets this afternoon, will adjourn after passing a condolence resolution.

Seventy minute guns were fired in the noon in Bombay.

K. S. A. Jamat

The Khoja Shia Ashnasari Jamat have conveyed through the Governor of Bombay the Jamat's respectful feelings of heartfelt condolences to Her Majesty, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and to the Royal family, with prayers that Almighty Allah may give them and the nation strength to bear this heavy blow and may He grant peace to the great departed soul. The Jamat have observed today as a day of mourning."

WHAT PROMINENT INDIANS SAY

Mrs. Naidu:

Mrs. Naidu interviewed by the Associated Press, said:—

"Many and varied were the occasions when I witnessed the great love in which the British people held their King. It was not merely a traditional sentiment of loyalty to the throne, but a deep, spontaneous, intimate, and personal affection for a man who for the quarter of a century of happy and unhappy national vicissitudes, represented to them the symbol of domestic security, progress, ans peace.

The heart of Indian womanhood goes out in sympathy to the widowed Queen."

Sir H. P. Mody:

Sir H. P. Mody in a message to the Associated Press says:—

"A King and great gentleman has passed away, and his reign filled with notable achievements has come to an end.

"The late monarch has left the Crown more firmly enshrined than ever in the loyalty and affections of his people, when all over the world kingdoms have been overthrown, and rulers gone into exile.

"May the great traditions, which King George has left, be still further strengthened in days to come."

NIZAM'S JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS POSTPONED

HYDERABAD (Decn.): Jan. 21.

In view of the death of His Majesty the King Emperor, the Silver Jubilee celebrations of H.E.H. the Nizam have been postponed.—A.P.

FLOOD OF ENQUIRIES AT 'CHRONICLE' OFFICE

Many anxious inquiries were received by telephone throughout yesterday from all classes of people by the "Bombay Chronicle" some time after the message of His Majesty's death had been received.

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE TO ADJOURN

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, which is to be held to-day at the University Convocation Hall, will pass a condolence resolution touching the death of His Majesty King George V., and then adjourn till Wednesday (to-morrow) morning.

The Exhibition and Sale of Women's work organised in this connection, will not be opened by Lady Brabourne, but it will be kept open to the public from Wednesday between 3 p.m., and 7.

GOVERNOR OF BENGAL'S MESSAGE TO QUEEN

CALCUTTA: Jan. 21.

The Governor of Bengal has sent the following telegram to Her Majesty the Queen:—

"On behalf of the Government and the people of Bengal and on my own behalf, I beg to offer Your Majesty most profound sympathy in your irreparable loss."

The Stock Exchange, all markets and Government Offices and Institutions were closed to-day.

CANADIAN PREMIER EXPRESSES SYMPATHY

OTTAWA, Jan. 21.

Mr. Mackenzie King in a message to the new King expresses the profound sympathy of the Government and people of Canada. He adds "Canada shares with the other nations of the British Commonwealth in mourning the loss of one whose personality and public service strengthened the bonds of their friendship and unity, and who as a man and King enjoyed their universal esteem and affection. To the loyalty and affection there will be added on the part of all Canadians their deep desire earnestly to support, and uphold your Majesty in your great responsibilities.

THE QUEEN MOTHER

A recent portrait of the late King taken with the newly-married couple, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester.

Queen Bears Her Loss With Fortitude

LONDON, Jan. 21.

When the doctors realised the end was only a matter of minutes, they summoned the Queen and her children to the sick room. They had been waiting many weary hours in an adjoining room and then walked sadly into the Death Chamber, where all gathered around the bed gazing at the tired, frail figure of the King as he breathed his last.

The Queen who had maintained an iron self-control throughout the long anxious days, broke down, and turned to her son the new King and exchanged an affectionate embrace.

Each took a loving gaze of the dead monarch and then broken in spirit trooped out and returned to a nearby room, where they did their best to console one another.—Reuter.

TOUCHING SCENES AT SANDRINGHAM HOUSE

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON Jan. 21.

Touching scenes were witnessed at the Jubilee Gate of the Sandringham House as the tenants and villagers waited to hear the last sad news, wires Reuter's special correspondent.

The faces of the watchers bore a look grim solemnity as they anxiously waited in pitch blackness in which the only sound was the whistling of trees and intonations of the village church clock.

Only a few dared to speak, and that too in hushed tones.

Yet, most seemed glad as if the end were to come the King himself would not desire anything better than to die as a simple country gentleman, amid the rural surroundings of his beloved Sandringham.

The latest bulletin brought scores of cars from many miles distant, while in the neighbouring town of King's Lynn, with which the Royal family has a close affiliation, people stoop listening to radio messages through the open doors of private houses.

Even the bitterly cold night did not deter many women from joining in the vigil. The light which hitherto burned brightly in the Queen's bedroom, dimmed at 11 p.m.

QUEEN'S GRIEF INCONSOLABLE

The Queen's grief is inconsolable. The happy union which lasted so many years being over the Queen Mother wept and sorrowed like any other loving wife, but not until everything which was expected of her as a Queen, had been minutely carried out.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, as an old and dearest friend, and the King's Parish Priest, stood by the Royal family, while the King was expiring.

It is understood the constitutional procedure on the King's death is that the death is verified by doctors, and then the Home Secretary is officially notified.

The Home Secretary personally inspects the body, in order to confirm the death. Then, together with the remaining members of the Council of Regency, offers the throne to the Prince of Wales. On the Prince of Wales accepting the throne, he becomes the King immediately "de facto and de jure" until the Coronation.

BODY TAKEN TO CHURCH OF ST. MARY MAGDALENE

LONDON, Jan. 21.

To-day the body will be taken to the little church of St. Mary Magdalene where the King had so often worshipped, and it will be remaining there till the funeral arrangements are completed.

It is expected that the Lying-In-State will be held at Westminster Abbey. It is understood that the King was unconscious shortly before his death.

The light in the Death Chamber was extinguished before 1 a.m., but the lights were blazing in the rest of Sandringham House throughout the night.—Reuter.

HANDICAPPED BY WEAKNESSES

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Although the King's entourage maintained an optimistic exterior, they inwardly recognised that there was no hope of recovery, says Reuter's special correspondent at Sandringham.

Apart from the fact that the King was seriously weakened by his illness of 1928, following which he was fitted with tubes in his chest, he had been additionally handicapped by weaknesses as the consequence of his horse rolling him during the war.

In October, when the King went for shooting for the last time, it was noticed with dismay that his neck was badly swollen. Three weeks ago, he fainted when attending service at the Sandringham Parish Church.

Ten days back, the King insisted on a visit to his New Market stud farm to see his newly purchased sire. He was assisted to the interior, but had to be carried out ten minutes later purple faced, and it is believed, with a stroke, the first being in last August, which was likewise in Sandringham.

EMPIRE LOSES GREAT KING & GENTLEMAN

LONDON, Jan. 21.

The Empire has lost not only a great King but a great Gentleman is the comment of the man in the street on the passing of King George.

It was the best death that could be wished for him. The end was quick and suffering was the smallest, but also it was a death His Majesty would have preferred in his home at Sandringham which he always loved best. Here he felt at ease and could walk, shoot and ride like an ordinary English gentleman.

The King was without pain to the end and passed in complete peace.—Reuter.

HITLER FILLED WITH DEEP GRIEF

BERLIN, Jan. 20.

Reichs President Hitler has telegraphed his condolence to King Edward VIII which is as follows: "The sad news of the death of the King has filled me with deep grief, I beg your Majesty to accept together with my own and my Government's condolence, the assurance that with me the entire German people sincerely sympathise in the heavy loss which has befallen the Royal house of Windsor and the British nation."—Reuter.

LONDON LIFE STILLED

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Night Life, in London was stilled instantaneously when the news of the King's death spread rapidly. Dancing in many resorts ceased before the announcement was made and gaily dressed throngs drifted slowly way. By 1 a.m. the West End had lost its glitter and gaiety and Central London appeared almost deserted.—Reuter.

EMPIRE FILLED WITH SORROW

LONDON, Jan 21.

Men and women in the big cities of the world, on the African Veld, in the backwoods of Canada and in all the outposts of the Empire are filled with great sorrow at the King's death. Less than a month ago they heard the voice of their beloved King wishing them health and prosperity. It was through the same medium that they heard of his passing.

DRAMATIC INCIDENT

There was a dramatic incident when the last bulletin was posted.

Down the darkened drive a bare-headed youth came riding on a bicycle, the oil lamp flicking dimly in the breeze, grasping old brown leather handbag in one hand, while the other gripped the handle-bars.

He dismounted at the Lodge-Gate, handed the bag to the Royal servant, who extracted a bulletin in the Lodge porch slowly. In the light of two great lanterns of the Jubilee Gate a servant walked across the drive and handed a bulletin to a policeman, who affixed it in the oaken frame on the gateway.

One Topic of Conversation.

The King's death is the one topic of conversation in West End restaurants which, in the early hours of the morning are filled by sorrowing men and women, who waited to read the full details of His Majesty's last hours.

With heavy hearts and faces lined with sorrow, the crowds silently wended their way to home. The Prime Minister will broadcast to the nation at 9-30 to-night. The Air Ministry has ordered that ensigns at various stations should be flown at half-mast until further notice.

The Aga Khan has requested his Golden Jubilee Celebrations Committee to cancel the Grand Feast arranged for 50,000 people to-day in view of the King's death.

"FREQUENT DIZZY SPELLS FRIGHTENED ME...
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Need For Re-Orientation Of Congress Policy

LEADERSHIP MUST CHANGE OLD ISOLATIONIST ATTITUDES AND FACE FACTS

"The Congress Socialist Party is a pioneering body which has to cut its path through dark forests of conservatism, ignorance and superstition. Its task is hard and heavy but the bright, energetic and eager faces around me to-day, give assurance of optimism and courage.

I feel confident that this small but potential nucleus will play the role it has assumed and not only help in leading the country to freedom but will succeed in building up the larger fraternity of the soldiers of liberty."

Thus declared Srimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya in the course of her address presiding over the All India Congress Socialist Conference which is in session at Meerut.

She said:—

The Congress Socialist Party is now over a year old and those sceptics who had looked upon it as a frothy bubble which would soon subside having no substance of reality, are disappointed much to their chagrin. Its existence as a unit within the Congress, nay its very right to function in the country, has been a subject of much discussion.

The basis for Socialism in India cannot be questioned and people are daily growing more convinced of the fact that the ultimate fight for the emancipation of the masses must take the shape of a Socialistic Struggle.

The alliance between foreign and Indian vested interest is fast developing and is bound to take on a more menacing form in the provinces under the new constitution. This will probably bring the significance of the Socialist activities more to the forefront.

The Party Conference meets almost on the eve of the National Congress. Important questions affecting the country are agitating the mind of the nation. If the Party is to play its historic role it has to clarify the issues and present them to the country, shorn of all irrelevant or sentimental strappings. The issue which is rousing the keenest controversy is the acceptance or non-acceptance of offices under the new constitution. The Party's views are only too well-known.

THE FUNDAMENTAL ISSUE.

The fundamental issue before the Congress, however, is not that of acceptance or non-acceptance of office but the immediate programme it is going to place before the country. At Bombay it failed to give that lead and general depression and disruption in its ranks followed in its wake. It has consistently fought shy of clarifying issues or defining principles which it accepts. For instance the want of a clear definition of the word "Reject" led finally to such confusion that people ceased to take it seriously. A similar attitude towards the idea of a Constituent Assembly ended in its being given a quiet burial before anyone could realise what it really meant. The principle of self-determination is gradually assuming the shape of an "Agreed Constitution," meaning a compromise between Britain and India. The history of the Parliamentary Board is one long tale of Congress, in the name of Parliamentarism and constitutionalism, abdicating its high principles and its matchless historic role to surrender to reaction.

The need is therefore all the more pressing for a suitable programme on the immediate economic demands of the peasants and the workers, with a view to ultimately link it up with the larger struggle for freedom. This programme has to form the main plank of the electioneering programme and the work within the legislature to be supplementary to the work without it.

Another important question pressing upon us is the need of a "United Front." Unfortunately this slogan is being successfully exploited by the Rightists in the country to form a combination of all the reactionary forces. The Liberals and others of an even more dangerously reactionary character, are throwing out feelers to the Congress and the Congressmen display a pathetic inferiority complex in feeling immensely flattered by these cautious overtures and show all undesirable readiness for a warm embrace heedless of the consequences implied therein. The dangers of this move are evident. The non-Congress political groups—barring the Socialists and Communists—stand fundamentally for Vested Interest and every move on their part is calculated to benefit their own class, whereas the Congress stands for the emancipation of the masses and it owes its position and prestige in the country to only this one factor. If its leaders take advantage of the confidence they enjoy to form these alliances with interests which are opposed to the interests they are supposed to represent as safeguard, they will be bartering away the rights of the many for the privileges of a few. Hence this move to build up a so-called "United Front" amounts to an open betrayal of the Indian masses.

The Congress Socialist Party will have to bring sufficient pressure on the Congress to bring about a radical reorientation of its present policy to give it a real anti-Imperialist character and rally round it all the anti-Imperialist elements in the country. The Congress has to abandon its different and suspicious mood and courageously welcome open alliances with organisations of the exploited classes, particularly of Labour and peasantry, and build up the real "United Front" for which the country is crying out. It will have to discard its shyness in gripping the problem of the Indian States, break down artificial barriers and declare the cause of India as one and indivisible. It can't continue to camouflage the fate of 70 millions in the States by maintaining its old isolationist policy.

JAWAHARLAL'S MESSAGE.

The Congress Socialist Party needs to be congratulated on the work it has put in, in these 14 months against heavy odds, not the least of them being the sharply critical and at times openly hostile atmosphere in which it has had to labour. It has become a fashion with some to look down very condescendingly and censoriously on the Party as gray-haired parents do at naughty children. It is still being regarded by them as a group of disgruntled or sulky children who with a little toffee and a few pats on the back, will easily be tamed and subdued. In the meantime no weapon is too lofty or too mean to be wield against them. The latest is the amazing manner in which Pandit Jawahar Lal's message to this conference has been interpreted. We are confident that our comrade over the seas did not intend that his kind and friendly message should be twisted into a whipping cord to slash the Party.

Two points in particular have been picked out which should be like two joints and test the strength of the arguments advanced against us. First the need for guarding against a slavish imitation of other countries. The Congress Socialist Party consists of earnest students of Scientific Socialism, most of whom have had long and close contacts with the Indian situation as well as the nationalist movement and who ought, therefore, to be safely credited with a sufficient sense of proportions and an aliveness to the reality of local conditions, not to be blindly led into senseless imitation of examples however heroic or stirring they may be. The Party is through study, work and experience, building up a new ideology and endeavouring to give a new orientation to the old conservative nationalism. Its achievements in the last 14 months are such as any Party in its first year may be proud of, though it is by no means contented or satisfied with the result.

As for discipline, people who live in glass houses should not throw stones at others, is a wise and appropriate saying which those who preach the gospel of discipline to us may well take to heart. Most Congressmen to-day live in glass-houses and very delicate glass-houses too and they are far more busy throwing brickbats about trying to smash each other's windows. The quarrels, splits and dissensions in the Congress ranks in almost every province are too well-known and too painful to be repeated. Surely the Party or its members are not responsible for this sorry state of affairs. Those who set out to preach decorum and ethics to us, would do well to introduce discipline in its own conservative ranks, instead of washing their breath on those who need it least. A little desire to understand another point of view and a more comradely feeling towards a new rising group would go a longer way towards removing needless bitterness than superior airs.

NEED FOR PROGRAMME OF MASSES

Welcome Address At Socialist Conference

MEERUT, Jan. 19.

In the course of the speech delivered this evening, Mrs. Satyavati, Chairwoman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Congress Socialist Conference, said: —

The Congres Socialist Party is still an infant in politics. It was born in the year. if I am correct, 1934. Young though the organisation is, it has, unfortunately, been compelled to measure strength with almost all the powerful organisations deriving their inspiration from Capitalism, not excluding the benign Government. Our principles and our programme have been assailed even from quarters from where we expected unGrudging and unhesitating support. I refer to those leaders of the Congress who have opposed the party since its inception. If we have survived this united onslaught of friends and foes alike, it is not because our organisation was strong or because we had the patronage of large funds or because we had the support of big names that have illuminated the train of National movement, but because we stood for a forward political and economic movement for the principles of Social organisation which mean freedom from exploitation and injustice for millions of the masses.

The fact that the Congress Socialist Party has grown into a well-knit organisation lends us hope that we have a great future before us and a greater mission to fulfil.

NEW CONSTITUTION

Comrades, whether for good or for evil, fortunately or unfortunately, the Congress Socialist Party has taken its being at a time when India is passing through a period of terrible political reaction, and shall I say, even political demoralisation. On the one side we find Government determined to force on India a reactionary constitution after having almost killed by an overdose of repression, the political movement in the country. On the other hand we find even in National ranks signs of weakness and surrender verging painfully on betrayal. What was a faint echo of moderate minds suddenly assumed the importance of a serious demand, namely, that after having come out of the prison cells of His Majesty we should adorn the guilded chairs of puppet Ministers under the New Constitution.

Five years ago a suggestion of this character might have seemed revolting to the good sense of those who had learnt to serve the country through suffering and self-sacrifice. To-day it is being put forward in all seriousness from the Congress platform, and it is even feared may be accepted, unless the forces of self-respect mobilise themselves to secure for it a contemptious rejection.

NO OFFICES

I do not know what attitude the present conference will take towards the Congress participating in the forthcoming elections. Even though we may not oppose Congress capturing the new legislatures with the purpose of breaking the new constitution by steadfast obstruction and constitutional deadlocks, I have no doubt that you will vehemently condemn all attempts to commit the Congress to a policy of acceptance of offices which can mean nothing more than to force the Congress to play the tune dictated by the bureaucracy.

Comrades, must always be willing to co-operate with all parties sincerely desirous of obtaining freedom for India by organising the workers and the peasants of India, in their day to day grievances. The Congress has been so far the channel for the expression of nationalism. It has, particularly between 1930-'34 led strong movements against Imperialism in which a large number of the masses participated. But the programme and leadership of the Congressite ideals and its methods of struggle prevented it from becoming a real mass organisation. It is still dominated by the capitalistic ideology and caught in the strangle-hold of capitalistic interests and the time has come when we should free it from the domination of capitalists and make it, in the true sense, an organisation of the masses.

It should as much be the aim and purpose of the Congress, to fight reactionary vested interests, to remove the barriers of classes and to stop capitalistic exploitation as to secure political and economic freedom. The Congress mentality regarding the Indian States is an insult to the doctrine of democracy which it preaches, and it must disappear.

We must realise that the Talukadars, Zamindars, Princes and the capitalists are as much an obstacle in the realisation of the interests of the masses, as foreign domination. The Congress, in Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru's memorable words, should be prepared to "de-vest vested interests," before it can truly ask for the support of the masses.

Concluding Mrs. Satyavati Devi said:—

The path we have chosen to tread is strewn with thorns. We will have to face the opposition of friends and foes alike. But we have faith in the principles we espouse. If we have confidence in ourselves and if we remain stern and determined in the face of every danger, victory will be ours.—United Press.

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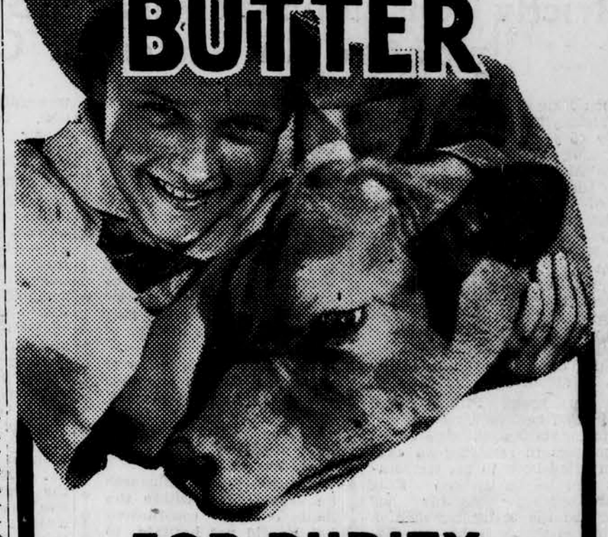

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REMARKABLE CAREER OF GEORGE V

Strictly Constitutional Monarch But Assumed Initiative In Times Of Crisis

George the Fifth, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the Dominions Beyond the Seas and Emperor of India, lived the life of a sailor, as an officer of the Royal Navy and had trod the quarter-deck as a Naval Commander, when he was suddenly called to assume the responsibilities of Heir to the Throne at the age of 27.

He succeeded his father at the age of 45 and had thus passed 25 years as Monarch, not only of the first Power in Europe, but the largest and mightiest Empire the world has ever seen.

As a constitutional Monarch he kept strictly within the limits of the constitution but he did not hesitate to take the initiative in times of crisis.

He was the first British ruler of India to be crowned in this country and thus establish a personal association with the people.

When King George V. came to the Throne in May, 1910, he was nearly 45 years of age. The second son of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, he was born, when they were Prince and Princess of Wales, on June 3, 1865. By the death of his elder brother, the Duke of Clarence, he had been left second in succession to the Crown in 1892, and since that time had so far entered into King Edward's counsels as to be equipped with a knowledge of statecraft which supplemented the wide acquaintance with men and affairs he had gained in earlier years of action and travel.

The very young Prince George who in 1877 became a naval cadet was fortunate beyond some of his predecessors in receiving an education fitted both to his temperament and to his destiny. King Edward believed that any boy would be the better for such a training as that given in the Royal Navy; and it was in accordance with this conviction that Prince George at 12, with his brother at 13, went to the Britannia. After passing through the ordinary course, they joined the Bacchante, a cruiser-corvette of 450 officers and men, in the summer of 1879.

Many Voyages

With a cruise to the West Indies Prince George started a long record of voyaging; and in 1880 he and his brother, now midshipmen and still in the Bacchante, visited South America, South Africa, Australia, the Fiji Islands, Japan, Ceylon, Egypt, Palestine, and Greece. The published story of their wanderings was edited by the Rev. J. N. Dalton, who from the curacy of Whippingham became their tutor, and as Canon of St. George's, Windsor, lived to an honoured old age in the affection of his King.

So long as circumstances allowed Prince George remained a sailor. In 1883-84 he served in the corvette Canada on the North America and West Indies station; at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, he gained a first class in seamanship, torpedo work, and gunnery; and after several years in various battleships of the Mediterranean Squadron he received his first independent command. He was then a lieutenant of 25, and still held that rank when in 1890 he went again to the North America and West Indies station in command of the first-class gunboat Thrush.

Heir To Throne

On bringing her home to Chatham in August, 1981, he was promoted commander. But at the beginning of the next year the death of the Duke of Clarence changed the outlook. The Sailor Prince, as he was called, had to be content for the future with an occasional command.

The new phase, marked in 1892 by the creation of Prince George as Duke of York, was happily continued in 1893 by his marriage at the Chapel Royal, St. James's with Princess Victoria Mary, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Teck. That the bride was known to the whole nation as "Princess Mary" may be accepted as proof of her popularity, and though the old name has long been lost in that of Queen Mary, the feeling has changed only into a deeper respect.

Six children were born of this union: the present Prince of Wales on June 23, 1894; the Duke of York on December 14, 1895; the Princess Royal, Countess of Harewood, in 1897; the Duke of Gloucester in 1900; the Duke of Kent in 1902; and Prince John (who died at the age of 13) in 1905.

Empire Visits

In the years immediately following their marriage the Duke and Dutches of York, or the Prince and Princess of Wales, as they became late in 1901, paid a round of Empire visits. Twice, in 1897 and 1899, they went to Ireland, staying a fortnight or three weeks and being heartily welcomed. In March 1901, began a memorable voyage in the Ophir to Australia and New Zealand. The Commonwealth of Australia had just come into being, and Queen Victoria had commissioned her grandson to open in her name the first Session of the Australian Parliament. Before her wishes were accomplished Queen Victoria died. At Melbourne, nevertheless, the Federal Parliament was opened on May 9; and the Duke and Duchess were afterwards greeted with equal enthusiasm in Brisbane and Sydney and New Zealand.

"Wake Up, England !"

Early in December the Prince of Wales was welcomed at a Guildhall luncheon. His speech summed up the impressions left by his extended travels. He had found loyalty to the crown and attachment to the Old Country. He had found also the opinion "that the Old Country must wake up if she intends to maintain her old position of pre-eminence in her Colonial trade against foreign competition". Condensed to "Wake up England!" that call to action was echoed far and wide. Its effect is well remembered by older people, but perhaps cannot be fully realized by the younger generation.

The feeling which distinguishes these address of King George was already present in his many speeches, when Prince of Wales, on the housing of the poor, on the welfare of the Duchy of Cornwall tenants—"I should like you," he told them in 1909, "to regard me as your friend first and your landlord afterwards"—and on the relations of science with industry. It was in the same spirit of responsibility, deepneed now by the prospect of even loftier duties, that on coming to the Throne on King Edward's death he addressed the Privy Council, and afterwards the Navy and the Army, the people of Britain, and of the English-speaking Empire, the Government, Princes, and people of India.

"I do not stand alone" (he said). ". . . I take courage and hopefully look into the future; strong in my faith in God, trusting my people, and cherishing the Laws and Constitutions of my beloved country."

On June 22, 1911, George V. was crowned King in Westminster Abbey. At that ceremony, by a departure from the precedent of the last Coronation, Queen Mary was also crowned. The 8,000 persons who watched the solemn proceedings represented the nation, the Empire, and foreign States.

Lords And Commons

A difficulty which might be very properly called a crisis was a legacy from the last reign. King Edward had died in the midst of a prolonged dispute between the Houses of Lords and Commons. Liberal Governments had long complained of the thwarting of their measures by the Upper House through the exercise of its veto; and Mr. Asquith, afterwards Lord Oxford, who was then Prime Minister, had carried a series of resolutions for incorporation in a Bill. One resolution aimed at securing the complete authority of the Commons over finance. Another proposed that any Bill, not a Money Bull, which passed the Lower House in three successive Sessions, should become law without the Lords' consent. A third provided for quinquennial Parliaments. So stood this grave constitutional question at King Edward's death.

The Coronation over, the Lords brought the contest to its height by vitally amending the Bill on the third reading. Lord Lansdowne, who with Mr. Balfour, later Lord Balfour, led the Conservative Party, secured a provision inimical to the Liberal purpose of giving Home Rule to Ireland. It was to the effect that no Bill establishing a national Parliament in the British Islands should be presented for the Royal Assent until the approval of the electors had been directly given.

The Government would not give way on the issue. They threatened extreme measures, meaning that they would advise the King to create sufficient Liberal peers to pass the Bill into law in its original unamended form. A few days later, after the Unionist leaders had had audience of the King, Lord Lansdowne counselled his followers to retreat from the position they had taken up, and, as he himself and between 200 and 300 other peers abstained from voting, the original Bill was carried by a majority of 17. No secret had been made of the King's attitude; his Majesty had intimated to the Prime Minister, on the breakdown of the conference of party leaders in the preceding November, that he would consider it his duty to act upon the Prime Minister's advice and give contingent assent to the creation of peers.

Coronation In India

In November their Majesties were able to sail in the Medina for India. They were away about three months; months of which the signal event was the Durbar. On December 2 the King and Queen had landed in Bombay and were received by the Governor-General (Lord Hardinge); on the 7th they made their entry into the Imperial city of Delhi, and after being greeted in the streets by the people, were welcomed on the Ridge by the chosen representatives of British India. At the Durbar, where a great multitude watched the homage of the ruling chiefs, the King's coronation was proclaimed, and the Governor-General announced, among other grants, concessions, reliefs, and benefactions, that the King-Emperor was devoting 50 lakhs of rupees to the cause of education, and was extending the Victoria Cross to the Indian officers and men of the Indian Army. But the most momentous announcement, made by the King-Emperor himself, was of the transfer of the capital to Delhi and the annulment of the Partition of Bengal.

A later ceremony was the laying of the first stones of the new Delhi.

In May, 1913, the King and Queen went to Berlin for the marriage of Princess Victoria Louise to Prince Ernest Augustus of Cumberland; and in April, 1914, they paid to President Poincare in Paris a visit whose significance, though not unapparent at the moment, was to be better appreciated in a few months.

Nevertheless, it seemed to some observers that the most important social duties undertaken by their Majesties in 1912, 1913, and early 1914 were the frequent manifestations of their interest in the workers of their own land. They toured in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and the Midlands; and wherever they went among the industrial population they learnt of its labours and life.

Irish Troubles

But in the first half of 1914 there was one corner of the world which seemed not so much to be changing as to be reverting to the worst periods of its history. Ireland was threatened with civil war, and England, through Ireland, with the possibility of some of her soldiers taking a political outlook. The apparent imminence of Home Rule provoked Ulster to active secret preparations which were to involve even the Curragh camp in political issues. Controversy rose high in Parliament over the irreconcilable claims of Ireland to Home Rule and of the Protestant population to adequate protection. At last the King summoned representatives of the four parties in the dispute to a conference at Buckingham Palace. This sat under the Speaker's presidency, but was opened by the King himself in a speech which did not conceal the gravity of the issue. Yet the four meetings held by those four parties served but to disclose their inability to agree on the area of Ireland to be excluded from the Home Rule Bill.

War Bursts

Upon a scene of industrial unrest as well as political portent burst the War. In telegrams to the Tsar and the Emperor William the King put forth his personal appeal for the maintenance of peace, but, hopes of negotiation having failed and British intervention become inevitable, his note changed. Fighting men and civilians were alike addressed with ringing words. The Navy was assured of the Royal confidence that it would "prove once again the sure shield of Britain and of her Empire," while the Dominions were reminded in a later message that

"had I stood aside when, in defiance of pledges to which my kingdom was a party, the soil of Belgium was violated and her cities laid desolate, when the very life of the French nation was threatened with extinction, I should have sacrificed my honour and given to destruction the liberties of my Empire and of mankind."

How swiftly the Dominions responded is one of the great recollections; and in a year in which the constitutional future of India occupies so much attention, there is special reason for singling out the magnificent loyalty of British India and the devotion of the Princes, summed up in the offer from one State of its whole resources, to the last man and the last coin.

Royal Encouragement

At several stages of the War the King appealed to his people for sacrifice. October, 1915, saw the introduction of the Derby Scheme for voluntary reinforcement of the depleted ranks of the Army. On that occasion his Majesty, while confessing his pride in the self-denial already shown, reminded "men of all classes" that the end was not yet in sight, and that "the darkest moment has ever produced in men of our race the sternest resolve."

In May, 1916, after compulsory service had been introduced, the Royal Assent to the Act was accompanied by "recognition and appreciation" of the voluntary enlistment since the beginning of the War of 5,041,000 men, "an effort far surpassing that of any other nation in similar circumstances recorded in history, and one which will be a lasting source of pride to future generations."

In 1916 the King made a gift to the Exchequer of £100,000 to be applied as the Government thought best. Others, in their degrees, followed the lead.

No war labours and denials made a wider impression than the King's visits to the fighting front in France and Flanders. The public imagination would have been struck in any case by interpretations of its own desire, such as the investiture of the heroic King Albert of the Belgians with the Order of the Garter, an incident of the visit of December, 1914.

The visit of October, 1915, to the front was seriously interrupted. As the King was reviewing troops his horse was startled, and, rearing, slipped and fell, with the rider beneath. His Majesty was so severely bruised as to be invalided for weeks, and at the moment was reduced to such weakness that, when in the hospital train which was bearing him home he tried to pin the Victoria Cross on the uniform of a recent recipient of the honour, he was obliged to accept a helping hand.

House Of Windsor

At this time the King abolished all German titles and dignities in the Royal Family. In future the ruling House was to be known as the House of Windsor. To all children of the Sovereign, and to his grandchildren in the male line only, the style of "Royal Highness" was to be restricted. The titles of "Prince" and "Princess" were similarly limited.

The next year, 1918, which proved to be the last of the War, began none too well. Though the entry of the United States seemed to have placed the ultimate issue beyond doubt, days of disaster had yet to be endured. It was towards the end of March, after the Germans had broken through the slender British line, that the King went again to the Western Front. He was able to realize the courage with which his "splendid troops" had "withstood the supreme effort of the greater part of the enemy's fighting power." Then, with the approach of the end, events moved rapidly. In April came the first American contingent, receiving on disembarcation a Royal message in the following words:—

"Soldiers of the United States, the people of the British Isles welcome you on your way to take your stand beside the armies of many nations now fighting in the Old World the great battle for human freedom.

"The Allies will again have new heart and spirit in your company. I wish I could shake the hand of each one of you and bid you God-speed on your mission."

Meanwhile in July, before anxiety had yielded to encouragement, the King and Queen had celebrated their Silver Wedding. A special service was held in St. Paul's Cathedral, and at Guildhall the King, in accepting from the Lord Mayor, on behalf of the citizens, a cheque for £53,000 to be devoted to charities, spoke of the Empire's whole-hearted response to the call of duty, and rejoiced that he and the Queen, with their children, had been able to bear a part in the comradeship of war.

Serious Illness

In 1929 occurred the King's serious illness. At the end of November, 1928, a feverish cold developed into lung trouble, which caused grave anxiety during the rest of the year. The first week of December found His Majesty so weak physically that it was thought well to vest the Royal authority in a Commission. This was formed of the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Prime Minister. The six Counsellors of State were not called upon for a very prolonged exercise of responsibility. Towards the middle of February, 1929, having combated his illness with cheerful courage, the invalid had so far recovered as to be moved to Bognor, where he spent the stages of convalescence.

St. George's Day, April 23, brought from the King a message of thanks for his recovery, which was given ceremonial enlargement at a public service in July. Not long afterwards fell the General Election, which resulted in the return of the second Lab-

(Continued on Page 11 Col. 3)

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Remarkable Career Of George V

(Continued From Page 10)

our Government; and the autumn of 1930 was held the first session of the Round-Table Conference on Indian Constitutional Reform, which followed the report of the Simon Commission. In opening the proceedings the King held up the ideals of justice and progress before the composite body which he impressed with his declaration that "for these things I care deeply."

Sovereign's Initiative

There were other things also; among them economy for the nation as well as for the individual. A ruler who had so often numbered thrift among the social virtues could not fail to be concerned when, in 1931, the country was confronted with a financial crisis. The huge Budget deficits of that year are a recent and painful memory. In August the situation had to be faced. The King, who had been watching it closely from Balmoral, made up his mind to come to London at once and arrived on a Sunday morning by special train. That evening he found the Prime Minister on the point of resignation, and it was at his personal suggestion, that Mr. MacDonald was persuaded on the following morning to bring with him to the Palace Mr. Baldwin and Sir Herbert Samuel, the leaders of the two Opposition parties. To that meeting, greatly helped by the initiative of the Sovereign, the National Government owed its origin.

King And His People

In the later years of the reign their Majesties themselves confined their travels to Britain, but they had seen the Duke of Gloucester and the Duke of Kent beginning to emulate the Prince of Wales, the former by his recent Australasian tour the latter in South Africa in 1934, while the Continental popularity of the eldest and the youngest has been proved within the last few months.

Certainly, if the 25 years now in celebration are to be placed in a nice balance, much national loss will be weighed in the one scale, while in the other is the profit of a Throne which every year of the 25 has established more firmly in the respect of the people. Respect might be enough, but a feeling more tender, intimate, and potent is expressed whenever a British assembly sings "God Save the King".

NEW KING'S CAREER

Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David Windsor, now King Edward the Eighth was born on June 23rd 1894. The following is a summary of his career:—

Received naval training at Osborne and Dartmouth; coxswain to a winning pair in the Dartmouth Regatta, 1910. Was invested as Prince of Wales at Carnarvon, 1911, Midshipman in "Hindustan", whose commander said: "The Prince has throughout the whole period of his training been an extremely hard worker, and has struck all those about him, high and low, as what we call a 'live thing'." K.G., June, 1911. Stayed some months in Paris, acquainting himself with France and the language, in 1912. Received the Legion of Honour from the President (July, 1912), and the Croix de Guerre (Oct. 1915). Promoted lieutenant on the eve of taking a tour in Germany, Mar., 1913. Went through an undergraduate course at Magdalen College, Oxford. Went to the Front in Nov., 1914, attached to Sir J. French's staff. Served with zeal and ability, and was the bearer of the historic despatch from Sir J. French, respecting the Battle of Neuve Chapelle. Arrived in Egypt in March, 1916, on appointment as Staff-Captain on the Staff of the General Officer Commanding the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force. Became D.A.Q.M.G. in May. Appointed in July 1917, hon. colonel of a battalion of the Cheshire Regiment. Appointed Grand Master of the Order of S.S. Michael and George. Visited Italian Front during Austria's attack in Nov., 1917. Took his seat in the House of Lords, Feb. 19, 1918. Appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the Cadet Corps in United Kingdom. Rode with the Guards on their entry into London for review by the King, March, 1919. Appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the 12th Lancers and Royal Scots Fusiliers, April, 1919. Became Freeman of the City of London in May, and High Steward of Plymouth in June. Paid first visit to Canada and U.S.A., Aug., 1919, and won universal popularity. Had a separate home at St. James's Palace. Began, on **March 16, 1920, a long tour to Australia**, returning in Oct., after covering 45,000 miles and doing splendid service. Received a great welcome in London. Visited Glasgow in March, 1921. Appealed for Boy Scout Fund, and a large amount was received. G.C.S.I. and G.C.I.E. conferred on eve of voyage to India, October 1921. He toured in India, Japan, and returned to England, June 20, 1922. Created a Knight of the Thistle on his birthday in 1922. Had a strenuous year of public service in 1923. Sailed in March. 1925, for a long tour of South Africa and South America, returning in Oct. Delivered a notable speech on British trade, Feb., 1926, and was President of the British Association in Oxford in Aug. Received the Knighthood of the Order of St. Patrick, June, 1927. On his visit to Canada was appointed a Privy Councillor for Canada. Assumed the title of Master of the Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleets, Feb. 1928. Returning in haste from East Africa, owing to the King's illness, was one of the Counsellors of State appointed. Has become an enthusiastic supporter of aviation. Presided on Nov. 9, 1929, at banquet to holders of the Victoria Cross. Started for a long tour in E. Africa, Jan. 1930. Became a Trustee of the National Gallery in July. In Sept. 1930. H.R.H. was promoted from Captain to Vice-Admiral, from Colonel to Lieut-General and from Group Captain R.A.F. to Air Marshal. Started with Prince George on Jan. 16, 1931, for a tour in S. America, returning in April. Appointed on June 3, 1932, Hon. Air Commodore-in-Chief of the squadrons comprising the auxiliary Air Force. Opened exhibition in Copenhagen, September, and afterwards visited Sweden. Had an enthusiastic welcome in Ulster, Nov., 1932. Visited Rothesay for first time June, 1933. Spoke with great effect on questions of slum clearance and unemployment and visited many distressed areas in 1934. Promoted Admiral General and Air Chief Marshal on Jan. 1st, 1935.

"THE KING IS DEAD LONG LIVE THE KING"

LONDON, Jan. 21.

The new King will be proclaimed to-day in accordance with traditional usage from the steps of the Royal Exchange in London with the historic phrase "The King is dead, long live the King." Within a few minutes of the official announcement of the death, the roar of a powerful car broke the silence at Sandringham, as it sped towards London.

It is believed it contained Lord Wigram the King's Secretary rushing to inform Mr. Stanley Baldwin in London.

The Queen personally telephoned the sad news to absent members of the Royal Family, notably the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester in Buckingham Palace, the Duchess of York who is at Windsor, the Duke of Connaught at Bath and the Queen of Norway in Oslo.—Reuter.

IMMEDIATE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT

The death of the King necessitates an immediate meeting of Parliament and both the House of Lords and the House of Commons will meet to-day at 6 P. M. when the Home Secretary will report to the House of Commons on the King's death, after which the House will adjourn and meet again in the following week to swear allegiance to the new King.

Orders have been given for the navy and army throughout the world to go into mourning. Minute guns will be fired at noon to-day for each seventy years of the King's life.

The announcement of the King's death was posted outside the Buckingham Palace at 4 A.M. where a silent crowd stood with bare heads.

The new King's telegram to the Lord Mayor of London stated: "I deeply grieved to inform you that my beloved father, the King, passed away peacefully 11-55 p.m."

In response to a request from the Home Secretary, the big bell at St. Paul's will be tolled from 8 A. M. to 10 A. M. to-day.

NEW KING LEAVING FOR LONDON

The new King remained up till the early hours in consultation with the Duke of York, and Lord Wigram (who, contrary to an earlier message, had not gone to London, but another official) about the funeral, lying in state, and other ceremonial matters.

The new King is travelling to London to-day by car for the accession council, at which the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Home Secretary will be present.

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The King And His People

A very large number of his subjects, of all sorts and conditions, had been privileged to hold, at one time or another a brief conversation with their Sovereign. Probably there was not one of them who did not begin an interview of that kind with some degree of nervousness, and not one who failed to find at the end of a minute or two, that his nervousness had entirely disappeared. This power of setting people at their ease was not due to the skill of an adroit conversationalist, but to something better—the immediate revelation of a simple, direct, amazingly straightforward and lovable personality. Of pose or condescension there was never a trace in the King's talk. To strangers and intimate friends alike he was just himself; outspoken, sincere and the very soul of unselfish kindness says a writer in the "London Times."

Wide Knowledge

To some extent, indeed, the simplicity and candour of his Majesty's character were apt to conceal from the general view the unusual nature of his gifts. He may have lacked the diplomatic 'finesse' which distinguished his father, and he was not, like the Queen, a wide and rapid reader; indeed, he often complained that he never had time to open a book. But his knowledge of men, places, and affairs was often, in the most literal sense, astonishing. Often someone who had been engaged in oversea work and afterwards had met the king, by the chance of some public occasion when no previous "getting up" of the subject was possible, had been astonished to find how versed his Majesty was in the special circumstances and recent developments of some small and comparatively unimportant part of the Empire. Like the rest of his House, he was helped by the possession of a remarkable memory, not for faces alone, but for details of all sorts. While on a visit to one of his residences, perhaps, he discussed with someone a matter of local interest.

After many months, months crowded with business and innumerable concerns, he would meet that acquaintance again. "How have you been getting on about so-and-so?" he would inquire, and his talk would show that, in some almost miraculous way, he remembered every point raised in the previous conversation.

Worked Very Hard

Certainly none of his subjects worked harder or more conscientiously. From time to time we were informed that his Majesty was about to "take a holiday" at Balmoral, or Cowes, or Eastbourne. Yet the simple truth was that he never had a holiday. If there were certain functions which, at special times, he could delegate to one of his sons, there remained a great burden of daily tasks which could not be transferred to anyone else, and punctually every morning that work arrived and punctually it was done. Wherever he might have been, it followed him. Even if he could have shirked it he would not; for of all the motives that shaped his character and controlled his daily life that of doing his duty to the full was the strongest. There was a touch of the ironic in the fact that strangers invited to preach before the King seemed extraordinarily apt to suppose that a sermon about the importance of doing one's duty would be appropriate. If there were any places where exhortations on that particular topic were superfluous they were the Private Chapels of Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle.

Had Varied Tastes

Many of the King's tastes were well known; his love of the sea, his keenness as a sportsman—in the past he was among the half-dozen best game-shots in the country—his undiminished ardour as a stamp-collector. About pictures and music his views were decided and conservative. He took a special interest in Church music, but was not pleased when familiar hymns were sung to unfamiliar tunes. Above all other interests of his private life, however, was his home. To be at home with his beloved wife, with some of his family round him, to snatch a brief pause in the round of ceremonial occasions and formal dinner parties—this was what he enjoyed beyond all else. It was only at Sandringham that he could occasionally obtain it. It was typical of his relationship with Sandringham that, there the head gardener is the vicar's church warden at the parish church, while the parishioners' warden was the King. In taking the office, however, he stipulated that he should not be expected to carry round the alms-bag.

He had a large number of personal friends. There was one period in English history when "the King's Friends" was a phrase denoting the members of one political party; there had been many periods when the King's friends of the day would probably be out of favour before a year was out. But King George's idea of friendship contrasted sharply indeed with such conceptions. It was independent of politics. Intellectual brilliance attracted him far less than simple good-fellowship, and, above all else, 'straightness."

And "once the King's friend, always the King's friend" had become almost a proverb among who knew him well. They did not hear honeyed words from him when he was displeased! Yet at all times, and most of all if they were in any sort of trouble, they would find that there was simply no limit to his staunchness and his thoughtfulness, or to the pains which he and the Queen would take to help them. At other times he shared their good spirits to the full; his Majesty was not among those who were content merely to smile when they were amused.

It would be impertinent to try to describe, and it would be impossible to describe fully, all that the Queen's devotion had meant to him throughout their married life Let it only be said that her heroism in the darkest hours of the King's first illness was something which none who saw it can forget. And this ideal marriage was based on the surest foundation. In simple truth, it was sheer force of character which had given King George V. his place in the hearts of his people.

LAHORE SHOCKED

LAHORE, Jan. 21.

The worst suspicions of the people were confirmed by the ominously flying of halfmasted flags over Government and other buildings. School children going to school early in the morning were sent back home, schools and colleges being closed, while clerks and other Government employees also found their Offices closed, Newspaper offices were working feverishly for bringing out special editions.—A. P.

Geneva Tributes To King George V.

GENEVA, Jan. 21.

The meeting of the Committee of Thirteen which had been adjourned till to-day, has now been cancelled on account of the death of King George.

A special session of the Council of the League of Nations has been called for this afternoon where tributes will be paid to the memory of the late King.—Indian Allied News.

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Trampling On Indian Interests

Policy Of Zanzibar Govt. To Favour White Monopolists

FEAR OF INDIANS BEING OUSTED FROM CLOVE TRADE

Will Govt. Of India Declare Embargo On Cloves, If Zanzibar Govt. Is Adamant?

(SPECIAL TO 'Chronicle".)

The following statement is issued by Mr. Ghulamali Kaderbhai, M.A. LL.B., and Mr. Ibrahim Kassam, Editor of the "Zanzibar Voice" members of the Zanzibar Indian Deputation.

On the eve of our departure back for Zanzibar it gives us pleasure to express our thanks to the Hon. Sir Girja Shanker Bajpai, for having received the Zanzibar Indian Deputation and discussed with it the question for well-nigh three hours. The thanks of the Zanzibar Indians are due to the Government of India for their timely help in the crisis from the very beginning by sending out Mr. Menon, to enquire into the matter and for their subsequent support. The Government of India has been placed in full possession of the facts as to the adverse effects of the Zanzibar Decrees on Indian interests. The hardships resulting from the operation of the Decrees and the frequent extension of moratorium have been placed before the public, through the Chairman of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, Sir Purushotamdas, to whom Zanzibar Indians owe a deep debt of gratitude.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AWAIT ENQUIRIES

"It was expected that after the interview of the Zanzibar Deputation with the Hon. Acting Member-in-Charge there would be no avoidable delay in sending out the Despatch to London. The Government have, however, thought it desirable to wait for further enquiries. We are confident that Mr. Tayabali, Barrister, who will be arriving in India before the middle of February will be able to enlighten the Government on many points on which they may still be feeling doubtful. We are sure the same kind of treatment will be extended to him and to Mr. P. S. Doctor, who remains behind as has been shown to us from all quarters.

"Before departing we should like to draw the attention of the Government and the public to further developments in Zanzibar, news whereof have been received after our interview and which have created much anxiety. Many of the Arab and African debtors have entered into mutual agreements for the settlements of their debts with their Indian creditors. The British Resident has thrown a hint recently that the Conciliation Courts which are intended to be set up may not confirm these voluntary statements.

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES' APPOINTMENT?

This is rather perturbing, and will require careful watching. He has also foreshadowed the appointment of special representatives of the monopolistic Clove Growers' Association in different countries, and there is a possibility that such a representative may be appointed in India who may be the sole importer of cloves direct from the C. G. A. Having ousted out Indians of Zanzibar from the clove trade, the Resident would now like to oust out Indians of India also from the field. Such a state of affairs cannot be viewed with equanimity by any one. India purchases 45 per cent of Zanzibar cloves.

"The Government of Zanzibar is depending much on this market, and the Resident has had the cheek of expressing hope in the course of the same address that the Indian market was showing possibilities of expansion. Will India consent to trade with Zanzibar through the monopoly created not for the benefit of the native producers, but in reality only for a handful of white officials to the detriment of Indians in India and Zanzibar? Indeed the Colonial Office to-day stands in need of being warned that the present administration of Zanzibar has neither imperial considerations at heart, nor the interests of the producers, but is dominated by influences which are actuated by motives of self-predomination and aggrandisement so long as circumstances allow them to remain in the country. The recent monopoly of distillation of oil from clovestems is an example of this, which will result in loss to British shipping and to the producers as well. The sooner this regime ends the better for all.

'India is in a position to dictate her terms to Zanzibar. Good or bad if Lancashire interests think it advisable to come to terms with Sir H. P. Mody, the Zanzibar Government must be made to realise that it cannot trample upon Indian interests merrily. The Government of India must make up their mind to declare embargo on cloves if the Zanzibar Government fails to do justice to Indians ,and does not concede their demands to be allowed to carry on their vocations of trade and settlement as permanent and peaceful citizens of Zanzibar.

"We record with deep satisfaction the support accorded to us by the public of India hitherto, and appeal to the leaders of all shades of opinion, the Assembly members, the Merchants' Chamber and other institutions as also the press to be wide awake, and exercise continuous national pressure on the Government of India to secure justice to Zanzibar Indians.

DEBT CONCILIATION ACT IMPROVEMENT

New Amendment To Be Moved In C. P. Council

(From Our Correspondent)
NAGPUR, Jan 17

A bill further to amend the Central Provinces Debt Conciliation Act, 1933, will be introduced in the C. P. Legislative Council with a view to facilitate its working.

It is stated that the Civil courts have set aside a number of agreements for debt conciliation made under Section 12 of the Debt Conciliation Act on more or less technical grounds. These cases indicate the necessity for a more unequivocal provision for debarring the jurisdiction of civil courts.

Participation by a secured creditor in an agreement under section 12(1) of the Debt Conciliation Act extinguishes his mortgage lien on the assets of the debtor and places him on a par with the unsecured creditors who are parties to the agreement. Secured creditors therefore are averse to the conciliation of their debts, and particularly in view of section 15(1), often hasten to obtain a decree from the civil court after their debtors have made an agreement with other creditors. This in practice nullifies many agreements. In order to remove the present hesitancy on the part of secured creditors and to facilitate the conciliation of secured debts on a larger scale, it is considered necessary to amend the law to keep the mortgage lien of secured creditors unaffected by the agreement in such cases. The proposed amendments will secure these objects.

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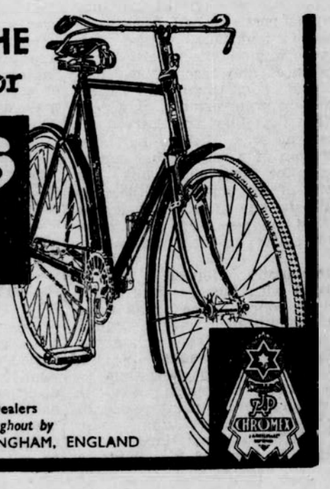

TAXI FACILITIES IN SUBURBS

Will Carry Passengers At One Anna Per Mile

The Secretary, Bombay Suburban Taxi Drivers' Association, writes:—

With the introduction of the bus services to Juhu and other places in the Bombay Suburban District, the income of the poor taxi-drivers, who are nearly 200 in number, has been reduced to less than one-fifth.

Having regard to the extension of these bus services which are being run even for short distances of about a mile, the Bombay Suburban Taxi Drivers' Association requested the District Superintendent of Police to withdraw some of the sanctions, especially those with regard to short distances, but with no result.

Some days ago, a deputation, consisting of Messrs. R.R. Bakhale ,R.B. Godambe, Dinkar Desai, G.R. Malwankar and D.K. Rane, waited upon the D.S.P. Bandra, and pleaded that the poor taxi-drivers should be allowed to take loose passengers, so that the trade of the taxi-drivers may be restored at least to some extent. The D. S.P. having consented to grant this request, the Bombay Suburban Taxi Drivers' Association has decided to take loose passengers on taxis in the Bombay Suburban District. Any person can now reach his home with greater comfort and in less time from the railway station by paying only one anna per head per mile. The residents of Bandra, Khar, Vile-Parle, Santa Cruz and Andheri are expected to take full advantage of this new venture.

GUNMAN SHOT DOWN BY POLICE

Wanted For Murder Of Sheriff

Betrayal by a former sweetheart and a desperate "Hands up!" to a woman and her two children as he did in her house figure in the dramatic story of the meeting of an ex-convict near Butte, Montana.

Fleeing from the police, who were chasing him for the alleged killing of a sheriff, a policeman, and two others, William Knight rushed into the suburban house of a Mrs. Gilligan.

He held her and her two children prisoners at the point of his gun for whole day as he calmly recited his tale of shooting four men since November 13.

"Don't you dare call the police, or I'll kill the kids and shoot myself," he threatened his hostess.

Ruse To Escape

It was not until Mrs. Gilligan's husband returned from work that they succeeded in escaping by a ruse and notifying the police.

The local Flying Squad, armed to the teeth, besieged the house. By using tear gas they drove the fugitive out like a rat from his hole and shot him down.

Knight's former sweetheart, Jean Miller, had been with him when he shot sheriff Thomas Meeham at Tacoma, Washington, on November 13

Knight followed her to Montana and made his way into her house, killing two persons, including a policeman, and wounding two others. Jean survived to tell the police her story.

It is feared that knight's fourth victim is a cowboy from whom he stole a motor-car and made a "getaway."

NEW MAHARASHTRA CONGRESS MEETING

THANA, Jan. 20.

The first meeting of the newly constituted Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee will be held at Thana at 2 p.m. on 25th January 1936 when the office-bearers for next year will be elected.

The most important item on the agenda seems to be the question of modification of the present constitution especially as regards the condition of labour franchise, the enforcement of which has resulted in the reduction of the membership of the M. P.C. C. from 500 to 48 members only. Another item will be the suggestion of any name for the Presidentship of the next Congress.

The Thana District Congress Committee also meets on 25-1-36 at 9 A.M. at Mr. B. A. Padhye's Bungalow to elect new office-bearers

BURMA DOES NOT WANT TERRORISM

Sir Hugh Stephenson Pleads For Co-operation With Govt. Officers

AKYAB, Jan 20.

"Here in Akyab I ask you to undertake the responsibility of cutting out the pernicious growth of terrorism," declared Sir Hugh Stephenson, Governor of Burma, in the course of his joint reply to addresses of welcome presented by the Akyab Municipal Committee and the District Council on his arrival from Rangoon on tour in Arakan.

His Excellency added, "Terrorism does not belong to Burma, and Burma does not want it but it left alone, it will do Burma a great deal of harm. If the whole community sets its face against it and is determined to stamp it out effectively you can easily get rid of it in Co-operation with our officers. It can only flourish when the community is apathetic or is secretly sympathetic."

Referring to the New Constitution Sir Hugh Stephenson stated that Burma would shortly embark on a very difficult task but one pregnant with great possibilities. In that task Arakan had a worthy part to play. He asked Arakan to merge herself into the common stock of Burma, irrespective of her peculiar problems and the historical past because communal dissensions would only weaken them.

Dwelling on local self-government His Excellency opined that it was the surest foundation for provincial self-government. But all hopes for building up real self-government in Burma would be frustrated if local self-government bodies continued to expect that provincial revenues should pay for a very large part of their local amenities. "Charity begins at home and so does local self-government. It is essential that in due course local needs and local amenities should be met by local taxation."—A.P.

RUSSIA'S MOUNTING GOLD PRODUCTION

Will She Soon Be World's Largest Producer ?

MOSCOW, (By Mail).

The prediction that the Soviet Union will soon be the world's largest producer of gold—a place now held by South Africa—has been made by the Chief of the Russion Gold Trust, M.A.P. Serebrovski.

This prediction was based on the rapid mechanisation of the gold mines, together with the development of the working technique known as "Stakhanovism" which has resulted in quadrupling production.

According to unofficial estimates, Soviet gold production in 1934 exceeded 200,000,000 gold roubles (£20,000,000 at par), a figure which has probably been exceeded in 1935, Russian Bank figures show a gold reserve now in excess of of 1,000,000,000 gold roubles (£100,000,000).

IN 1939.

Soviet gold production already exceeds that of the United States and Canada. By 1939 it is predicted that present production will be increased four-fold, exceeding that of the Rand.

Foreign diplomats and economists see many important implications in Russia's drive to pile up a vast store of gold. First, and obvious, it is a military measure. With large gold reserves Russia could purchase war materials abroad for cash—and gold provides a backing for credit of many times its own value.—Indian Allied News.

ESKIMOS FLEE INLAND

Spot Where Wiley Post And Will Rogers Crashed Deserted

NEW YORK, (By Mail.)

Eskimos, harassed by shortage of food and bad luck in trapping and hunting, have fled from the cold and lonely Arctic region around Point Barrod, Alaska, near where Wiley Post and Will Rogers crashed to death.

In the interior they hope to find fuel that is lacking in the settlement of Barrow, and to kill game for food. The season just ended yielded only one whale for the Eckimo hunters, who use the old method of the open boat and the harpoon. Whales provide fuel and food for the Eskimos on this coast, and failure of the hunt raised a serious problem.

There is coal to be had by digging in the interior, and game is more plentiful than on the coast. Hence the Eskimos piled their belongings on their sleds, harnessed their dog teams and left Barrow deserted except for its lonely mission post, a few whites, and some aged natives dependent on the mission.—Indian Allied News.

Selling Representatives
Messrs. FULCHAND & Co., 373, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay.

HOW DO YOU STIMULATE THE ENTIRE FAMILY?

I feel weak and faint with the slightest exertion. Any unusual effort on my part leaves me weak, I lose my appetite, I become despondent. The same thing happens to my family. You do more than me and keep it up longer, yet you are far more energetic than I am. Your son, too, seems a strong and healthy boy (alas, I have no son). He also is a mountain of energy. How do you acquire such strength, and how do you maintain it?

My friend, the rush of modern life takes regular toll from our bodily strength. If you wish to be strong and healthy always, you must store up energy for hard work and recoup losses of strength when they occur. The way I do this is by taking a regular course of **Phosferine. Phosferine** builds up and keeps up strength. I give it regularly to all my family, young and old. In this way, I have a healthy, happy family.

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THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS
Sexual Weakness, Influenza, Lassitude, Brain Fag, Gastric Pains, Debility, Indigestion, Sleeplessness, Exhaustion, Nerve Shock, Rheumatism, Headache, Sciatica, Maternity, Weakness, Neuralgia, Anæmia, Mental Exhaustion
Sold by all good chemists and stores, in Liquid and Tablet form, each in three sizes. The larger sizes are more economical.
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CHILDREN'S SKIN OUTBREAKS

Pimples and rashes, however trifling, are often the beginning of chronic Eczema, or some other distressing, skin disease. Children pick and scratch, and fingernails carry germs. Get Cuticura Ointment and use it to-day—to prevent infection—to ward off a serious skin disease. Cuticura is absolutely safe and always effective. Its soothing, antiseptic, healing action quickly clears the skin.

HOW CUTICURA HEALS
Wash the affected part daily with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Dry gently and apply Cuticura Ointment. This daily treatment relieves itching and allays inflammation at once. The soothing, healing, antiseptic Cuticura penetrates to the depths of the eruption. It destroys the lurking germs which keep the disease active, it heals the festering sores and steadily establishes a healthy condition of the skin which leads to complete recovery.

Child's Face in Awful State
"I had great trouble with my little boy. His trouble seemed to begin with a cold sore, and it spread all over his face and his head. It was dry and crusted and his face was in an awful state. It was itchy and burned, and he could not open his eyes for some time. I had him treated, but it spread more until I began to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment. After a couple of applications he commenced to get better, so I kept it up and now he is healed." (Signed) Mrs. Farrell, 1, Queens Terrace, Chapel Street, Salford.

Sample each of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum sent post free on receipt of 3 annas. Address: Muller & Phipps (India) Ltd. P.O. Box 773, Bombay.

Cuticura OINTMENT
SOOTHING, ANTISEPTIC, HEALING

NOSE AND THROAT IRRITATED BY DUST IN TRAVELLING!

Negro Uplift In U. S. A.

WE ARE HEADING RAPIDLY TOWARDS HIGHER EDUCATION, SAYS DELEGATION LEADER

SHANTINIKETAN, January 18.

Interviewed on the present education conditions of the Negroes, Prof. Thurman, leader of the Negro Delegation which visited Vishwa Bharati, said:—

"In the Southern States there is separation between the races by law. There is a State-supported college for Negroes staffed entirely by Negroes under the Government Education Department. There are private colleges too for Negroes located in the southern States. Some of them are staffed entirely by Negroes, and some have mixed staff. There are three Negro Universities, two of which are in Southern States, and one, the largest and oldest, is in Columbia named Howard University. There are two thousand and five hundred students including both men and women in one college under that University which is staffed by three hundred, 85 per cent. of whom are American Negroes. Illiteracy at the time of the emancipation of the Negroes 73 years ago was nearly 100 per cent., but now it has been reduced to about 14 per cent. Our education has passed through 3 phases which as a matter of fact overlap each other. The elementary schools were started for ex-slaves in the early days of reconstruction with the object of teaching the simple tools of learning, the teachers being people from the northern parts of United States.

TUSKEJEE INSTITUTE

"The second major development was popularised by Dr. Booker T. Washington. The technical name for the period is Industrial Education. Tuskejee Institute is the great monument to that idea. The Tuskejee plan has influenced American education generally, and has an important place in the history of American education.

"The third period is marked by the development of institutions of higher learning. At the present moment these institutions are at the peak of their development. In general plan and in specific teaching contest they are similar to the American College. We are however at the present moment giving more and more attention to the peculiar needs of the disadvantaged minority. The contribution that they are making in this particular field cannot be easily gauged, for it has to do with attitudes and social philosophy.

"Our young men and young women in America are particularly anxious to make a plan for themselves in American life and in American culture and civilisation. We have a school of young writers called generally 'The New Negro', and an increasingly large number of our men are going in for theoretical and applied Economics. There is wide-spread interest in studying and understanding the history of the Negro in America, and in the growing appreciation of our African heritage and background".—United Press.

JAP-EGYPTIAN TRADE PACT?

"Exchange Compensation Tax" Is Unjust, Say Delegation

CAIRO, Jan. 9 (By Mail)

It is now over two months since the opening of negotiations for a commercial agreement between Egypt and Japan. Very little progress has to be recorded, and, as the result of political development in Egypt, an agreement does not yet seem within sight.

The stumbling block in the negotiations is the 40 per cent. "exchange compensation tax" applied by the Egyptian Government on Japanese cotton and artificial silk goods, which the Japanese consider as discriminatory against Japan and "unique in the history of commercial relations between countries."

The Japanese delegation considers this surtax as "unfriendly and unjustified" as it refers to Japan by name and the Japanese standpoint is that the protection of Egyptian local textile industries can be assured by a general tariff calculated to limit the imports from countries producing articles manufactured in Egypt. The Japanese apparently are determined not to proceed with the negotiations unless this point is settled.

RECENT TALKS

In a recent interview with reuter, Dr. Kasama, head of the Japanese delegation, stated that from his personal contacts with the Egyptian Minister of Finance, who is head of the Egyptian delegation, he gathered the impression that the latter was ready to meet the Japanese demand for the abolition of the 40 per cent. surtax provided this could be replaced by a practical scheme to ensure the protection of the local industry.

Several propositions were made by the Japanese experts which, however, were not found by the Egyptian side to be practicable.

The Japanese are at present studying fresh formulae which they will shortly submit. In the meantime, the Egyptian constitution has been restored and a new Parliamentary Government will come into office in two or three months, and any agreement reached, must be submitted for the ratification of that Parliament.

The Egyptian Government having agreed to prolong the "provisional agreement" with Japan indefinitely pending the result of the present negotiations (which means the payment of the 40 per cent. surtax not double customs duties as would have been the case if there was no agreement at all between the two countries), the problem now arises as to whether it will not be advisable from the Japanese viewpoint to prolong discussions until a parliamentary Government comes to power.

MAE WEST EARNS £67,933 IN ONE YEAR

LONDON (By Mail).

Few people are in the pleasant position of receiving £67,000 in one year and knowing that this does not represent the whole of their income.

Such was Mae West's lot in 1934, according to the Blue Book of American Incomes published by the Ways and Means Committee of the United States House of Representatives.

This gives a list of people who received £3,000 or more for personal services from any company in 1934.

The amounts do not represent the full incomes merely compensation from specific companies.

SOME BIG INCOMES

Here are some of the lucky ones:—

Mae West (the highest film star payment)	£	67,933
William Randolph Hearst (Newspaper King)	£	100,000
Edsel Ford (Henry's son)	£	18,007
Gary Cooper	£	27,933
Marlene Dietrich	£	29,000
Charlie Chaplin	£	28,600
Constance Bennett	£	35,233
Walt Disney	£	15,800
Max Baer	£	3,333

Mecca Soon To Enjoy Electric Light?

CAIRO, Jan. 7.

Palaat Harb Pasha, head of the Bank Misr, and the promoter of Egyptian industrial renaissance, has left by air for Saoudi-Arabia, accompanied by several experts to discuss with the authorities there various projects for introducing modern comfort into the Holy City of Mecca, in the way of electric light, running water, etc.

Construction of roads, and the creation of big hotels in Djeddah, Mecca, Medina and other towns, to accommodate pilgrims will also be considered.

Move For Parliamentary Labour Front In Egypt

ALEXANDRIA, (By Air Mail).

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Council of the General Union of Labour Syndicates, under the presidency of the ex-Nabil Abbas Halim:—

To form a Parliamentary Labour front, which would be called the "Labour Parliamentary Body", the object of the body being to defend the rights of the labouring classes by means of Parliamentary representation. This new party will be unconnected with any other political parties.

"The Parliamentary Labour Body" should support the recently formed United Front.—Reuter.

GREATEST AIR-POWER IN THE WORLD

BERLIN, (By Air Mail)

A counter-reply to the recent reports in relation to the alleged proposal for an Anglo-German airpact is given by Major Layman in the German Nazi paper "Angriff" wherein he declares no air-convention of any kind could ever be possible without the participation of France which possessed on 1st January, 1935, as many as 5,400 military aeroplanes as against 4,325 in the Soviet Republic, 3,058 in U. S. A., 2,000 in Britain and 2,100 in Italy.

The numerous other aeroplanes constructed during the past years, declares Major Layman, makes France the most formidable air-power in the world.

PRELIMINARY MOVES TO BIG PUSH

Sultan Of Shaveli Helps Guard Italian Flank

MOGADISCIO, (By Air Mail).

The Italian line in the centre, up the course of the Webbe Shibeli must be regarded now as running very considerably further afield—to the North and North East than it did a fortnight ago.

The Sultan of Shaveli, who is considered by some to be the most important and powerful of the Ogaden chiefs and who has allied himself with the Italians, has occupied with his own men three points on the left of the Italian spear point at Gorahai and Gabridihari (Gabredarre).

These points are, first, Iddidole close to where the Bawa torrent joins the Webbe Shibeli, some forty miles upstream from Callato (the last fortified Italian post): secondly, Badu Danan, fifty miles further up the Bawa; and, thirdly, Gabba, sixty miles further up the Webbe Shibeli in the direction of Imi.

EVACUATED BY ABYSSINIANS

These three points have been fortified and the triangle formed by them is reported to be completely evacuated by the Abyssinians. Meanwhile preparations are being made (and they may be expected to be completed by the first week in January) to push up the Italian advance positions from Callafo in support of the Sultan.

In a previous message I anticipated this movement as likely to be carried out as a preliminary to a resumed advance from Gabridihari towards Sasa Banch and Jijiga.

I am reinforced therefore in my belief that important events are pending for the end of January on this front, when the Italians may be expected to start their big push.

Exactly the line they will take, however, remains of course a secret, though the shortest and easiest way to Jijiga is straight up the Fafan and Jesser rivers.—Reuter.

ABYSSINIAN STRATEGY

MOGADISCIO, (By Air Mail).

I have been up to Dolo again on the left flank of the Italian line. There I found General Graziani himself superintending the plans for dealing with Ras Desta.

For a long time Ras Desta has been advancing down the rivers Dawa Parma, Ganale Doria and Web Gestio with the presumed purpose of driving in the Italian left flank and thus turning their main line of advance towards Jijiga and Harrar.

That this threat has pre-occupied the Italian Command cannot be denied. For long, the exact whereabouts, the equipment and, above all, the numbers of Ras Desta's army were unknown. Large units of Italian troops were switched across from the centre to the left to meet any possible eventuality; and that this movement of troops has contributed to the delay in the main advance appears very probable, though it is maintained here that the chief reason for the delay, as I have already written, has lain in the necessity of organising the communications and supply system and in re-organising the columns on a basis of complete autonomy with Italian national troops brigaded with the regular Askari battalions.

ANOTHER FLANK MOVE

As General Graziani has himself remarked: "It is not difficult to make good plans. The difficulty lies in their execution." Nevertheless a good strategic plan can have its delaying and hampering effect, even if the actual coup fails to come off. And as time is the one big trump card in the hands of the Abyssinians (while diplomacy works in their favour), Ras Desta's move may be regarded as having had a certain measure of success, in spite of the fact that the threat has now little if any chance of materialising. For it now appears that the forces at his disposal are much more exiguous than originally feared.

It is reported, however, that the Abyssinians are now making a new flank move on the right in the direction of Walwal. Here the scarcity of water will not enable them to advance in force. But it remains a question whether this new move may not again succeed in delaying Graziani's big push.—Reuter.

Central News Agency For Japan

TOKYO (By Air Mail)

All Japanese news-agencies have decided to merge into one national central organisation under the name of "Domei Tsushin Sha".

Many of the leading newspapers like "Nichi Nichi", "Asahi Shimbhun", "Youmirui" etc., have undertaken to exclude all foreign agencies and obtain news from this central organisation established at the instigation of the Japanese Government.

ACTUARY
Remarks
Gentlemen, you ought to be proud with the progress of the Company and if this be maintained it may be anticipated that the Company will hold a unique position at the next valuation.

1st	Year's	Business	40	Lacs.
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3rd	„	„	45	Lacs.
4th	„	„	69	Lacs.

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Reviews
"There are very few new Indian Life Offices that can point to such a rapid advance as the METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO. has made after only four years of existence."

Life Fund	.....	Rs. 37,000.
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Rs. 15/- per thousand—Whole Life Rs. 11/- per thousand—Endowment
Agency terms most Remunerative. Renewal Commission hereditary.
For an excellent Life Policy or Agency apply personally or Communicate to:—
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He thought he would NEVER GET REALLY WELL
I'M WRITING TO SAY WE'RE GOING TO THE HILLS AS SOON AS YOU'RE BETTER
I SHOULDN'T BOTHER — THAT WON'T BE FOR AGES. I'VE NO STRENGTH AT ALL
I'M FAR TOO WEAK TO DO ANYTHING
MY DOCTOR PUT ME ON HORLICK'S WHEN I WAS ILL LAST YEAR. WHY DON'T YOU TRY IT, OLD MAN?
AFTER A WEEK
YOUR HORLICK'S, SAHIB
GOOD!
TWO WEEKS LATER
I NEVER THOUGHT WE'D BE OFF TO THE HILLS SO SOON
NEITHER DID I. HORLICK'S HAS DONE WONDERS FOR YOU

When convalescence is slow

SO often when the convalescent stage is reached many patients find great difficulty in gathering strength. In such cases Horlick's is invaluable. Horlick's 100% nourishment is easily assimilated; it builds up new strength, restores vitality and quickens the return to normal health. Doctors regularly prescribe it as the ideal tonic food for a weakened system.

MADE in a moment, hot or cold, Horlick's is extra delicious when prepared with the Horlick's Mixer. Obtainable at stores or from P. O. Box 2229, Calcutta, for As. 14 in stamps.

HORLICK'S HASTENS RECOVERY

"TIN KING" FINANCES ENTIRE WAR

Sensation Sequel To Revelations In Bolivia

LA PAZ (BOLIVIA)

Great sensation has spread in the country at the news revealed through an official quarter that the recent war cost as much as dol 200,000,000 to Bolivia and that almost all of it was provided by one man—Don Simon I. Patino.

Don Simon Patino is known throughout the world as the Tin King and his object in financing the war, was his interest in Bolivia. Don Patino owns most of the rich mines of tin in the country and is the dictator of a gigantic combine incorporated in the U.S.A Besides tin mines, he holds silver and tungsten properties, millions of acres of model farms, railroads, banks and various other kinds of business. Don Simon himself is seldom seen in Bolivia but prefers to stay in Paris from where he governs his economic empire.

POLES DREAD NEW CZECH PRESIDENT

WARSAW, (By Air Mail)

According to the journal "Czas" the election of Dr. Benes as the president of the Czechoslovakian Republic has produced great anxiety in the Polish government circles as Dr. Benes has all along been a staunch supporter of an alliance with the Soviet Russia.

The journal declares that Dr. Benes is bound to favour the secession of Eastern Ukrania from the Polish territory and the country should, therefore, be prepared for future difficulties that are bound to arise.

CRISIS IN SPANISH SOCIALIST PARTY

MADRID, (By Air Mail)

Grave crisis faces the Spanish Socialist party whose president Senor Largo Caballero has resigned after having been defeated on a question of principle.

Senor Indalecio Prieto the well-known Socialist leader recently proposed to settle the theoretical differences in the party as it was believed that sectarianism was doing great harm to the Socialist cause. Fearing an eventful split, President Caballero voted against the proposal but was overruled by a large majority.

SAFEGUARD FOR WORLD PEACE

England Must Co-operate With Japan

TOKYO (By Air Mail)

"Neither Britain nor any other Power can do anything in China without Japan's consent" declares Mr. Shigeru Kamio in "Contemporary Japan".

"Britain must not forget that her imperialistic supremacy is bound to be profoundly influenced by the awakening of the coloured races, it being absolutely incumbent upon her to promote the culture of these races by a process of gradual development.

A serious clash between Great Britain and the coloured races in her colonies and dependencies could only be averted by friendly relation with Japan.

The political uneasiness in Europe will be enough to convince Britain of the advantage of depending upon Japan's entry for the preservation of peace and security in the Far East. Anglo-Japanese co-operation will not only benefit the three nations concerned but also prove conducive to the safeguarding of world peace".

NEW YORK COTTON 4 POINTS UP

Almost All British Markets Closed

CHICAGO WHEAT QUIET AND N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE DULL

BOMBAY, Jan. 21.

On Tuesday almost all British markets were closed on account of the sad death of King George V.

NEW YORK COTTON STEADY.
The New York cotton market was open only upto noon. Prices displayed a steady tone. The closing price was 4 points up.

WHEAT QUIET.
Chicago wheat ruled quiet and featureless.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE DULL
The New York Stock Exchange was dull.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(MARCH 1936.)

New York, Jan. 21.

Previous closing	11.35
To-day's opening	11.36
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	11.39
Difference	+.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(MARCH 1936.)

Liverpool, Jan. 21.

Previous closing	5.88
To-day's opening	5.89
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	5.91
Difference	+.03

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 204

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan. 21.

The cotton market displayed some activity on scattered buying influenced by better influenced by better foreign advices. Trading which lasted till noon was small owing to the nervousness in the French political situation.

Trading in March option commenced at 11.36 i.e. 1 point higher than the previous closing. Later there was some better feeling and prices gradually advanced reaching 11.39 which was the closing rate.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan. 21.

The following were the opening changes:—

March (11.30/11.28) 11.36/11.36
May (10.97/10.95) 11.05/11.05
July (10.60/10.59) 10.70/10.70

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 21.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American January (5.88) —
American March (5.85) —
American January (9.19) —
Egyptian March (8.78) —

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 21.

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 203 and Rs. 204 at night. The rate at 10-40 p.m. was Rs. 204 with New York closing futures 4 points up.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 21.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	4 8 6
Linseed May	7 7 0

The tone was quiet.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan. 21.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 54 3/8) dol 54 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 28 1/4) dol 28 1/8
U S Steel Common (dol 47 1/8) dol 46 5/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 118 5/8) unquoted.

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, Jan. 21.

There was spirited competition and good clearance at full rates.

Greasy lower 0.7 1/2
Greasy higher 1.8 1/2
Scoured lower 0.11
Scoured higher 2.3 1/2

INDORE MARKETS.

(Through Kanti Mehta and Co. Commission Agents Indore.)

Yesterday evening closed 202/13 midnight closed 204/2, closing future 3 up Dharna 205, opened to-day 204/8, eased speculative selling 207/4, now 203/10. Jota 6, Fatak 2/8, difference Bombay market being closed turn over small here.

WALL STREET SLUGGISH

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, Jan. 21.

Wall Street opened steady but was later sluggish and fractionally lower.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Jan. 21.

Previous closing	4.95
To-day's opening	4.94 7/8
To-day's closing	4.94 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Jan. 21.

Previous closing	4.94 13/16
To-day's opening	4.95
To-day's closing	closed

FRANC RATE

London, Jan. 21.

Previous closing	74.97
To-day's opening	75.03
To-day's closing	closed

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan. 21.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar quoted at 4.95 and franc opened at 75.03 trading in both was stopped with a few minutes.

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan. 21.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 3/16d.	closed
Forward	unquoted	unquoted

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 21.

Gold per ounce (£7-0-10 1/2) closed.

DISCOUNTS

London, Jan. 21.

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, Jan. 21. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 5/32) closed.
Paris on Bombay (5.66 3/8) closed.
New York on Bombay (37.50) closed.
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 7/8) closed.
London on Milan (61.84) closed.
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/2) closed.
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32) closed.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Jan. 21.

The market was closed to-day.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan. 21.

Chicago wheat opened with May at 1.00. The market was quiet and featureless owing to the lack of support.

BRITISH MARKETS CLOSED.

London, Jan. 21.

The London Stock Exchange and almost all other British markets were closed to-day on account of the King's death.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Jan. 21.

Rates at 9-0 p.m.	7 7 9
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 7 3

The market was closed on account of the King's death.

German Consul's Tribute

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

The Calcutta Stock Exchange, offices of the German Consul-General and also of German firms in Calcutta were closed to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of the King.

Interviewed by the Associated Press the German Consul-General said "His Majesty the King was one of the most remarkable personalities of the world. He was the real leader of his people. They not only admired him as their King but looked upon him as if he was their father. It was most impressive for foreign observers to see how deeply he was loved by his people. The news of his passing has been received with utmost regret and deepest sympathy by the German community in Calcutta, who are sharing the grief and mourning of their co-citizens."—A. P.

One Harijan girl was burnt to death at Tirupur, and 60 houses destroyed by fire on Sunday night in the Municipal Harijan Colony.

ART EXHIBITION AT TOWN HALL

Reveals Confused Standards And Values

(By Our Art Critic.)

The position of the screens changed this year from the hackneyed traditional manner of the Bombay Art Society is noticeable. It ensures light for a greater number of the exhibits and helps freer movement for the visitor. The classification of sections, the arrangement and hanging of pictures and the assignment to the sculptures remain almost identical with the methods. I have not been able to understand why pictures that are distinctly Indian should continue to be described and classified as "Oriental". Nor is it easy to explain why paintings mostly pre-occupied with mechanical reproduction of Indian subjects by Indian painters through no recognisable or specific make of the lense or view-finder should be vaguely generalised as "European style". But the paintings explain themselves with less confusion than these labels.

Smaller Quality

The small cubicle occupied by imaginative works with traditional treatment, more or less, is indicative of the place such distinctive works occupy in the minds which direct the Bombay Art Society, not of the place or the achievements they have already registered for international esteem. Out of a total of six-hundred and thirty-one exhibits, eighty-five work the number of paintings in the cubicle. Perhaps, those altogether unfamiliar with the recent creative work of Indian artists, would fail to realise that the exhibits small in number have been smaller in quality. It could not be otherwise. For, the Bombay Art Society has by its strange conduct, amazing procedure and rules compelled a great number of the distinguished local artists, graduates and students of the School of Art to abstain from the present exhibition at the Town Hall. Their absence is glaringly conspicuous, despite stray examples of individual merit in the section.

Even Workmanship,

The "Temple Dancer" by Syt. Rasiklal Parikh, the "Call of the Tune" and "On the Bank of Jumna" by Syt. Manishi Dey, "The Pilgrims For Mecca" and "The Village Shylock" by Syt. Roopa Krishna suggest even craftsmanship as well as creative imagination. It is true that the intimate directness of touch which characterises the works of Roopa Krishna is not apparently discernible in the bigger compositions of Syts. Parikh and Dey. But Syt. Dey's "Jumna'" picture should recall also Syt. Parikh's smaller paintings which come closer to the artist's own territory. One wishes, therefore, that Syt. Parikh had exhibited them.

Syt. Markand Bhat

Syt. Markand Bhatt's "Sculptor of Ellora," Syt. Godbole's "Last Point of Mumtaz Begum," Syt. Somalal Shah's "Relics of Lord Buddha," Syt. Chhagan Jadav's "Fair," are, perhaps, of not so apparently even in craftsmanship as those just mentioned. But they repeal a sense for colour and freshness that are noteworthy. Particularly delightful is Syt. Markand Bhat's "Sculptor of Ellora." Placed as the picture has been in the wrong light, angle and height, its qualities are not immediately discernible. But there can be no doubt that in the delineation of his subject Syt. Markand Bhat has shown a confident composition to which the lines of movement of the "Natraj" give life, strength and meaning. There is more than mere colour, finished technique or traditional fidelity.

"Mother's All," by Sri Cumi Dallas, "Mother," by Smt. Bhadra Desai, "Love's Last Solace" by Palija Morarji, "Sujata" by Sri Jayawati Amritlal, "She And Her Pet" by V. P. Bhatt, "Pilgrimage" by I. C. Parikh, "Gul Mohar," by Kanu Desai, are all interesting examples of the manifold directions in which traditional subjects and treatment are fruitfully exploited. They seem to be at the uncrystalized, formative stage.

Instinct With Reality

"A Bazar Scene, Udaipur," by N. S. Bendre, "Hari Parbat, Srinagar," by Capt. Fosebery, "Udaipur Street," and the "Entrance Arch" by N. S. Bendre, are landscapes of more than average interest.

The beautiful sketches by Miss Mary Oldfield, "The Led Him to Crucify," "Michael," "Plucking the Geese," and "At the School Performance," and "Le Soldat," by Syt. Nageshkar are rather unconventional but instinct with reality. "A Dandy" by Chawda, "My Sister" by B. S. Lekhawat and the "Gipsy Camp" by Malvankar may also be mentioned.

Interesting Corner

The section assigned to "Pastels" is perhaps one of the most interesting corners in the exhibition. "A Study in Grey Hairs" by S. D. Chavda, "Pencil Sketch" by Borkar, "A Gypsy Belle," by Chanvadkar are remarkable examples of sensitive drawings. But it is the bold sureness of colour, composition and drawing of Syt. Gurjar's pastels "Munimji" and "A Gipsy Belle" that redeem the indifferent exhibits which burden the screens around. In oils the "Pawai Lake," by Syt. Haldankar, "The Waterfall" by Syt. Dhage, "Midday" by Ratan Batra, may be mentioned. But "The Grief" by Syt. Nageshkar, "At Leisure Hour" by Syt. V. Mali, and the portrait of Lt.-Col. Vazifdar by E. P. Eomanji denote the outstanding paintings. Syt. Nageshkar's greys and the shadowy atmosphere in Syt. Mali's picture as well the exquisite abandon attract appreciation. The photographic section has little that has not already been seen at the camera Pictorialists' Salon.

Plastic Values

Mr. V. P. Karmarkar has in the sculptural work entitled "Mr. R. L. Gharat," attempted a difficult composition and attempted it successfully. The right-angled lines would easily have rendered it wooden. The careful arrangement of the sitting posture and the characterisation of the face have given the work unusual values. Mr. Pansare's "Sketch" together with his architectural panel "Industry" have retained their carvest workmanship. Syt. D. B. Jog's "Portrait Bust" is another example of honest craftsmanship, Syt. D. B. Jog's "Quetta Quake," Syt. Bandivdekar's "Motherhood," as well as "Temptation And Slave" are grandiose compositions. Syt. Jog's composition is, apparently more picturesque and graphic than plastic. Syt. Bandivdekar's "Blush" and the figure of the slave suggests that if he could combine his straightforward courage and imagination with more coherent and less grandiose compositions, he would soon reach distinct achievement.

Kumari Madri Desai's "Village Maid" is a plastic composition that indicates a picture picked from life and is alive. The modelling subordinate to the composition has given a delicate charm appropriate to the modest theme. Kumari Liloo Virjee's "Salome" has grace and a distinct promise of further artistic skill. Her sauve touches would have acquired greater values if she could have concentrated her attention on a more familiar theme from Indian life and environment. One must therefore watch her progress.

The general impression of the exhibition registered on the discerning mind is one unmistakably of confused standards and values, of indiscriminate compromises and concessions. The Society which can tolerate "children's drawings" and, worse, childish paintings and at the same time affect the righteous severity of debarring works of some leading artists can have no other way open.

ADVANCEMENT OF INDIAN MUSIC

Mr. Jayakar's Appeal

The ninth anniversary celebration of the Maharashtra Sangit Vidyalaya at Blavatsky Lodge on Sunday was marked by an interesting programme of music, instrumental and vocal, rendered by the students of the institute. The report submitted at the gathering indicated the increasing popularity of the school under the able management of its Principal, Syt. Baburao Gokhle. The appreciative response from the overcrowded audience which the proceedings of the evening was evidence of popular sympathy and support more valuable than the mere number of the students on the role. It was a tribute to Syt. Gokhle and his colleagues.

Syt. M. R. Jayakar who presided on the occasion after distributing the prizes offered valuable suggestions for the advancement of music. He suggested that all institutions of music in the city should at least once every year present to the public a combined programme of the best music talents nominated by them. He appealed for the correct reprint of old Indian songs and the preservation of the traditional vocal music by means of gramophone records music from the few surviving "ustads" and master-exponents of old.

The meeting terminated after the usual vote of thousands and the national anthem.

In Madras

MADRAS, Jan. 21.

The news of the King's death flashed out by Reuter early morning spread like wildfire casting gloom throughout the city. Flags at Government House and public buildings, firms and other institutions were flown half mast. All public, offices, courts, educational institutions and commercial houses were closed for the day. Observing full and general mourning, the Governor and Lady Marjorie Erskine have cancelled all social functions and engagements.

Similarly the Maharaja of Cochin, who is here on a visit, has cancelled all entertainments organised in his honour. The Maharaja has also sent a message of condolence to the Viceroy through the Political Agent.—A. P.

GLOOM IN INDIA'S CAPITAL

Delhi's Debt To Late King

NEW DELHI Jan. 21.

The Imperial Capital awakened this morning just when the news came through of the King Emperor's death. The latest morning newspaper editions missed the news but Reuter's flash message and phone call from Bombay enabled Reuter's Delhi office to inform the official world about the sad news. Then occurred a typical Oriental phenomena and through whispering galleries the news spread throughout the Capital casting the deepest gloom.

To Delhi the death of King George has meant a greater loss than to any other of the Dominion capitals, as New Delhi is the creation of the late King and Old Delhi was thankful for the restoration of the Imperial title it had enjoyed since the dawn of history.

The Viceroy summoned his Councillors immediately to the Viceroy's House to decide on the mourning. In the meantime bazars spontaneously closed, flags were hoisted half mast and Services commenced in various houses of God praying for peace for the King's soul.

KING'S VISIT.

Messages are pouring in from various parts of the country reporting similar mourning. The late King first visited India as Price of Wales in 1905/6. He then visited in December 1911 for the Coronation Durbar. His late Majesty sent out the Duke of Connaught to inaugurate the Montford constitution and the Prince of Wales to inaugurate the Chamber of Princes. The King's personal interest in the welfare of the Indian Empire was further evidenced when the Round Table Conferences were held. India responded magnificently to the two funds the first started to celebrate the King's recovery from last illness and the second the Silver Jubilee fund organised by the Viceroy.

The Legislative Assembly is expected on the opening day on February 3 to pass a condolence resolution and adjourn in mourning. The Chamber of Princes and the Council of State will also do the same. The official mourning programme will be announced shortly. In the meantime all public functions are already suspended in anticipation and there will be no cricket match between the Australians and the Cricket Club of India, which was to conclude to-day.—A.P.

In Peshawar

PESHAWAR, Jan. 21.

The King's death caused gloom everywhere in the Frontier. Announcing the news throughout the province with deepest grief, the Governor has ordered that all courts and offices should be closed to-day. All flags were kept at half-mast pending further orders.

The Governor has telegraphed the following to the Viceroy's Private Secretary: "On behalf of the North-West Frontier Province I beg to offer expression of our profound grief at the death of our beloved sovereign and request that our feelings of respectful loval sympathy may be conveyed to Her Majesty."—A. P.

Grand Feast Cancelled

The grand feast that was being got ready being the Aga Khan Jubilee celebration committee for 50,000 people on Thursday morning and for which preparations were being made for the last week have also been cancelled, along with other secular ceremonies.

All followers of His Highness should not wear their turbans for seven days, but must only wear caps, and all flags should be flown at half-mast, according to His Highness Aga Khan's order.

KING EMPEROR AND INDIA

In 1905 His Majesty toured India as Prince of Wales. On his return to England he said:—

"I have learnt to appreciate that India cannot be regarded as one country. We talk casually of going to India. But the majority of us scarcely realise that India is a continent equal in area to Europe without Russia. I have realised the patience, the simplicity of life, the loyal devotion, and the religious spirit which characterise the Indian peoples. I know also their faith in the absolute justice of our rule. I cannot help thinking from all I have heard and seen, that the task of governing India will be made all the easier if, on our part, we infuse into it a wide element of sympathy. I predict that to such sympathy there will be an ever-abundant and genuine response. And may we not also hope for a still fuller measure of trust and confidence in our earnest desire to promote the well-being and to further the interests of every class?"

In 1911 the King Emperor and the Queen again visited India, and at a durbar at Delhi their coronation was proclaimed together with a number of boons to the people. At this ceremony, too, His Majesty proclaimed the transfer of the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi and the repeal of the partition of Bengal.

The achievements of India during the World War and the subsequent struggle in the country for the right of self-determination, one of the principles for which Britain joined the war, further deepened His Majesty's interest in this land.

Govt. Charge Against Indian Leaders

BIHAR 'QUAKE AND POLITICAL ENDS

Insinuations Against Jawaharlal In India Report

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21.

"The withdrawal of civil disobedience movement by the Congress and the growth of a spirit of co-operation, evinced in the activities of the Legislatures throughout the year, provide a complete vindication of Government's policy of resolute action for the maintenance of public tranquillity, and preservation in the work of constitutional reform."

Thus states the report "India In 1933-34" which has been prepared for presentation to Parliament. It is issued by the Government of India under the authority and with the general approval of the Secretary of State.

In course of a Prefatory Note the report says that it must not be understood that the approval either of the Secretary of State or of Government of India extends to every particular expression of opinion.

The report is a critical survey of the political situation in India, the outstanding event of the year being the progress made in Indian Constitutional reforms by the publication of the J.P.C. Report.

BIHAR 'QUAKE.

The Bihar earthquake occurred on 15th January 1934 which interrupted for a time the normal course of daily life. The disaster was sufficient to submerge political differences and Congressmen generally co-operated with Government throughout the first stages of providing immediate relief. "Even so there were criticisms that Government proposals, particularly with regard to financial assistance, were callous; outside Bihar sections of the pro-Congress press and nationalist politicians, who soon began to arrive in the earthquake area, endeavoured to exploit the effects of the earthquake for political ends."

JAWAHAR'S WORK.

Dealing with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's visit and arrest the report says: "Of the two principal figures in the Congress world Pandit Jawaharlal visited Bihar twice, and he started by indicating that it was a time to forget differences and work together, **but followed this up by a characteristic attack on the local Government and its officers, an attack which was repudiated by the public of Bihar and not supported even by the local Congress leader Babu Rajendra Prasad.**

Pandit Nehru, however, was soon afterwards arrested for previous activities in Bengal and sentenced at Calcutta to two years' imprisonment for seditious speeches."

As regards Mahatma Gandhi, "his tardiness in taking part in earthquake relief evoked criticism in the nationalist press."

POLITICAL SITUATION.

Referring to political situation the report observes: "The Congress had in fact only changed their tactics to suit exigencies and it still retained in the forefront of their programme agitation for the severance of India from the British Empire, and within their fold a 'skilfully trimmed Communism'."

At the same time communal tension throughout the country had been increasing and disorders which occurred not only on the occasion of such festivals as Holi, Id and Muharram, but also many resulting from ordinary incidents of every day life.

TERRORISM.

Dealing with terrorist movement the report says: "In Northern India terrorism without Bengali inspiration, is probably only of sporadic growth, and the arrest of several important Bengali terrorist organisers led to improvement in the situation in these parts. Although open manifestations in such non-Bengali areas have been fewer, the seeds of terrorism have been widely sown and constant watchfulness is needed to prevent them from germinating.

COMMUNITY OF IDEAS.

A further potential source of danger, which has become more pronounced during the year 1934, is the community of ideas between Communists and terrorists. In Bengal the number of outrages committed during 1933 was considerably lower than in any of the three preceding years, and a justifiable conclusion was drawn that there had been gradual improvement in the situation."—A. P.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF RUSSIA

BOMBAY PAYS TRIBUTE TO LENIN ON ANNIVERSARY DAY

"Lenin Day" was observed on Tuesday by the Bombay Congress Socialist Party at a mass meeting on the Chawpatty Sands. Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas who presided said that so many people came into and went from this world. Nobody cared to remember them all. But they remembered those who had done some precious things for the welfare of the masses. Lenin had done much for the uplift of the masses not only of Russia, but of the world in general. That was why they remembered him so much.

In the world to-day capitalism had reached a crisis. Everywhere unemployment had spread increasing the misery of millions.

Russian Revolution, declared the speaker, was the only desirable outcome of the last world war. That was the work of Lenin.

Miss Maniben Kara described the great work of Lenin and how by his genius he liberated Russia not only from Tsarist oppression, but also from exploitation.

Swaraj did not mean merely a change in the Government personnel. Swaraj to be real should mean the end of a system which created unemployment, poverty, hunger and starvation among the many while a few enjoyed all the good things of the earth. Lenin showed them how such a Swaraj could be achieved.

Mr. C. K. Narayanswami said that Socialism was associated with an imaginary world and people talked only in terms of Utopias before Karl Marx demonstrated that Socialism and Socialist Society were no more Utopian conceptions, but a reality. Lenin worked out this reality in practice and the stupendous progress that Russia was making in the face of a hostile world, was an eye-opener to everyone. One cardinal principle which guided Lenin was that a people could not be free unless freedom meant end of exploitation.

The speaker pointed out the need for a programme which truly reflected the mass demands and which would bring the masses in active participation in the political struggle. The Congress Socialist Party had evolved such a programme. He urged the people to rally round the Socialist standard.

Messrs. D. S. Vaidya and Parab also addressed the meeting.

The meeting terminated to the tune of "The Internationale."

TREMORS ROCK CHAMAN AGAIN

KARACHI, Jan. 20.

Intimation has been received from Chaman that the town is still being rocked by slight 'quake tremors. Most of the population of the town has already left for outside places.

Government servants and military have been accommodated in specially erected tents.—United Press.

Supreme Court's Refusal To Rehear Rice Millers' Cause

Bombay And Liverpool Selling In New York

TRADE BUYING AND SHORT COVERING

Considerable Disappointment In Wall Street

BOMBAY, Jan. 21.

On Monday prices on the New York Cotton Exchange declined on foreign selling particularly from Bombay and Liverpool but later prices rallied on covering by shorts and buying by trade interests.

Bombay and Liverpool both sold old crop months owing to differences but the market was heartened by the Supreme Court's refusal to rehear the rice millers' case.

There was considerable disappointment on Wall-Street and in financial quarters over the Supreme Court's adjournment without coming to a decision on several important issues with at least another fortnight's uncertainty with regard to them.

On Monday the New York cotton futures market declined during the early part on foreign selling but later improved on covering by shorts.

The market opened at a decline of 2 points with March 11-30 and prices further declined by 7 points on Liverpool and Bombay selling.

March delivery declined to 11-25 which was the lowest level for the day but later on prices advanced on trade buying and covering by shorts. Arise of 11 points from the low level was registered and March was quoted 11.36. The market closed at a rise of 3 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 11.85c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 3 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices improved 3 points at 11.77c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 points with March 5.88. Prices declined on scattered hedging and liquidation and also on easiness in Egyptian cotton. The offtake was poor. Later prices recovered on American buying with New York advices but hedging outweighed trade calling. The market closed at a decline of 4 to 6 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 7 points at 6.08d per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 10 points. At the close January was quoted 5.43, March 5.42 and May 5.40.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was comparatively steady and Sakels futures closed 16 points up to 9 points down. Uppers futures declined 2 to 5 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was easy on increased selling Sakels futures cosed 22 to 17 points down and Ashmouni futures lost 18 to 17 points.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March highest (3 p.m.)	11.36+04
Lowest (10-4 a.m.)	11.25—07
Liverpool March highest	5.90—02
Lowest	5.85—.07

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from the New York Cotton Exchange Service:—

Soil Conservation Act would permit large diversion of average land from Cotton, but would not prevent planting new land, nor limit fertilizer. America: Cloth sales improved, but below production: Mill activity still high.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Market affected favourably by advance in near months of Egyptian Sakel Liverpool owing to the absence of tenders and small stocks.

Liverpool: Quiet and featureless market. Advanced on straddle buying.

Liverpool: Bombay principal seller. Market narrow trading affair awaiting announcement Washington Policy.

New York: Trading narrow. Some outside buying of new crop months. Market acting well.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., New York:

Administration asking dismissal of suit against Bankhead Act strengthening new crop. Scarcity of contracts. Steady buying by trade. Inflation legislation now pending. We favour purchases.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, January 20

March	11.35+03
May	11.05+04
July	10.68+03
October	10.22+08
December	10.16+06
Middling Spot	11.85

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, January 20.

January	11.55+05
March	11.27+03
May	10.99+05
Middling Spot	11.77+03

NEW YORK.
New York, January 20

New York 10-55 A.M.—

March	11.25
May	10.93

New York Noon Call—

March	11.25
May	10.94

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York January 20

	Bales
Day's receipts at all U. S. ports	13,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's exports to the continent	Nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, January 20.

January	5.91—0
February	5.89—0
March	5.88—0
April	5.85—0
May	5.82—0
June	5.78—0
July	5.74—0
August	5.67—0
September	5.60—0
October	5.5—0
November	5.50—0
December	5.50—0
January	5.49—0
Middling Spot	6.0—07 7

To-day's 10-12 A.M Quotations

March	5.88
May	5.82

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, January 20

F. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS

January	9.41
March	8.93
May	8.62
July	8.40
October	8.30
November	8.01
January	7 93
F. G. F. Spot	9.64

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, January 20

Broach—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.27
Fine (Good Staple)	5.42
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.57
Oomra—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple	5.36
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.51
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.66
Bengal—	
Good	3.80
Fully Good	4.00
Fine	4.12
Scinde—	
Fully Good	4.20
Fine	4.32
Superfine	4.44

LINSEED OILS.
London, January 20

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. Feb /sellers 27/0

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. Feb /Apl. sellers 27/1 1/2.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Jan 20

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Com	9
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	40
Amer Forn Power Com	8
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	35
Amr Water Works 6 per cent Pfd	94
Columbia Gas	14
United Corporation	8
Int Tel and Tel	16
Western Union Telg	73 3/4
Chesapeake and Ohio	54
New York Central	29
Pennsylvania R R	34
Union Pacific R R	115
Great North Pfd	34
Bethelehem Steel	50
United States Steel	46 1/2
Int Nickel of Canada	45 3/4
Distillers	33
Amr Tobacco B	101
Anaconda Copper Mining	28
Kennecott Copper	29
Ford Motors of Canada A	25
General Motor	54 1/2
Packard Motor	8
General Electric	37
Atlantic Refining	30
Socony	15 1/2
Plymouth Oil	14
National Distillers	29
Hiram Walker	33
Du Pont de Nemours	143
Chase Bank	39
National City Bank	35
American Radiator	25
Alaska Juneau	15
Stewart Warner	19
Delaivere and Hudson	37

No decision on Tennessee Valley authority case yet. Market easier

Total business: 2 million.

COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATIONS CLOSED

Bombay, Jan 21

The following Commercial Associations remained closed to-day to mourn the King's death.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber,
The Bullion Exchange,
The Memon Chamber of Commerce
The Grain Merchants Association.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Jan 20

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	85
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	97
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59	106 1/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53	110
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55	114 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68	116 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/47	114
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38	102 1/8
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan New	98 1/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	105 7/8

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, Jan 20

January	44.25+1.25
March	43.65+1.15
May	43.70+.10

LONDON SILVER
London, January 20

Market Steady.

Spot	193/16
Forward	Not Fixed

LONDON GOLD.
London, January 20

Gold Bars, Fine per oz ..£7/0-10-1/2

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Jan 21

The market was quiet with a small business.

Wheat January	4 9 0
Wheat May	4 8 6
Wheat September	4 9 0
Linseed May	7 7 0
Linseed September	7 11 0

OSAKA SAMPIN

Osaka, Jan 21

January	192.00+10
April	194.00+40
July	193.30—

SEEDS
London, January 20

Linseed La Plata Hull c. i. f. ton Jan sellers £11 1 3

Linseed Calcutta London, c. i. f. ton Jan./Feb sellers £13 2 7

Linseed Bombay London c. i. f. ton Jan./Feb sellers £13 8 9

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Coast c. i. f. ton Jan./Feb sellers £12 18 9.

Castorseeds Bombay Hull c. i. f. ton Jan./Feb sellers £12 18 9

LONDON RUBBER
London January 20

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb 6-15/16 sellers

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, January 20

T. T. London on—

New York closing rate	4.91-13/16
Paris	74.97
Berlin	12.29 1/2
Madrid	36.19
Amsterdam	7.28-1/4
Brussels	29.26 1/2
Milan	61.81
Berlin	15.18 1/2
Prague	119.37

STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED

Bombay, Jan. 21.

The local Stock Exchange remained entirely closed to-day.

SEEDS MARKET

Bombay, Jan 21

The local seeds market was quiet but steady with a moderate turnover. The market closed to-day as under:—

CASTORSEED MAY—			
Opening	6	15	0
Lowest	6	14	9
Closing	6	15	9
GROUNDNUT FEB—			
Opening	7	12	6
Closing	7	13	9
GROUNDNUT MAY—			
Opening	40	3	0
Closing	40	10	0
COTTONSEED JAN—			
Opening	3	0	9
Highest	3	1	9
Closing	3	0	9
COTTONSEED MAY—			
Opening	21	8	0
Lowest	21	4	0
Closing	21	6	0

BHAWNAGAR MARKETS

Bhavnagar, Jan 21

	Rs. a. p.
Groundnut oil ready	5 7 0
Maha	5 6 0
Jota	0 2 3
Chaytar	5 8 0
Jota	0 6 9
Groundnut January	2 14 9
March	3 0 0
Jota	0 3 6
Sutar	104 12 0
Chaytar	106 0 0
Sugar ready	4 13 [illegible]
Shipment	4 1 9
To Rupees	4 2 0
Corrugated ready	9 2 6
Fagan	9 4 0
Vasakh	9 6 0

BURMA CORPORATION LTD.

Bawdwin Mine. The General Manager reports the following developments:

Chinaman Lode, No. 3 Level, has been crosscut East at 1,203 feet South exposing 11.1/4 feet of ore, assaying

Silver per ton	Lead	Zinc
15.3 ozs.	25.3%	5.7%

Burman Lode, No. 7 Level has been crosscut West at 37 feet North exposing 20.1/4 feet of ore, assaying

Silver per ton	Lead	Zinc
13.4 ozs.	13.1%	18.3%

and 3.1/2 feet, assaying

Silver per ton	Lead	Zinc	Copper
4.4 ozs.	Nil	0.5%	8.7%

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London January 20

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent. to 5/8 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent. to 2-1/2 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 days Market Loan 1/2 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, January 20.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	71 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	85
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent 1931 or later	97
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent 1950/55	114-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent	85-1/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	107-3/4
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent 1952	105 7/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	117-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	116-1/4
Chartered Bank of I. A and China	14
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	107
National Bank of India	44
P. & O Banking Corporation	9-7/8

LONDON METAL
London, January 20

Copper Brazier	48-1/2
Yellow Metal	9-7/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	13-5/8
Corrugated sheets 24 gauge	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots Liverpool F O B	200 / 2

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, January 20

Wheat Rozario Sepot Fe. Parcels Jan./Feb. nominal

Wheat Barletta Russo. Parcels Jan Feb nominal

Wheat South Australian Parcels Jan sellers 32/0

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
London, January 20

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta.

Jan./Feb. Nominal 7/3

C & F Bombay:—

Jan./Feb. Nominal 7/0

C & F Karachi:—

Jan./Feb Nominal 7/0

NEW YORK COFFEE.
New York, January 20.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 6-3/4

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan 21

Following a rise of 5 points in New York Cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 203/12 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 203. At this level there was some short covering and prices improved to Rs. 204/4. At this level there was absence of demand and the market ruled quiet.

The market closed to-day at 1 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M	203 12 0
Oomra D/J	187 4 0
Oomra March	186 0 0
Oomra May	185 8 0
Bengal D/J	143 0 0
Bengal March	138 12 0
Bengal May	138 4 0

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 18th January	14,699
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	831,976
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	679,219
Increase	152,657

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan 20

Broach A/M 1936 opening 205 1/4; highest 205 3/4; lowest 202 3/4; closing 202 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 187 1/4; highest 188; lowest 186 1/4; closing 183 1/4

Oomra March opening 186 1/2; highest 187; lowest 185; closing 185

Oomra May opening 185 1/2; highest 186; lowest 184 3/4; closing 184 3/4

Bengal D/J opening 142 1/4; highest 142 1/4; lowest 141 1/4; closing 141 1/4

Bengal March opening 139 1/2; highest 139 1/2; lowest 138 1/4; closing 138 1/4

Bengal May opening 138 3/4; highest 138 3/4; lowest 137 3/4; closing 137 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 14

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-2-36) Rs. 8

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: March 88 May 106 July 127 at Cross Rate 4.95

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1936 205 Liverpool May 1936 5.87 Rs. 50 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1936 205 New York May 11.05 Rs. 43 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.95

STOCK AND OTHER EXCHANGES CLOSE

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Owing to the death of His Majesty the King, the Stock Exchange, Lloyds, the Baltic Exchange and the exchanges in Mincing Lane will be closed to-day as a mark of respect.—Indian Allied News.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Jan. 17.

Our Sugar Market continued to remain quiet but steady in Ready Java Sugar, offtake being on a moderate scale. During the week Ready prices declined by about half an anna per cwt. Forward positions were firmer and prices for January and Feb-March shipments improved during the week by about 1 1/2 annas per cwt. Indian Sugar prices in the local market were easier by about 1 to 2 annas per cwt. on account of heavy arrivals and reported decline in Cawnpore Market. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were as under:—

Java Ready Rs. 13/10/6 and Rs. 13/10

January Rs. 4/5/6 and Rs. 4/4

Feb-March Rs. 4/6/6 and Rs. 4/5.

African ready Rs. 13/9 and Rs. 13/8

Britania Rs. 14/11 and Rs. 14/10.

Java Market was reported steady with the 'Nivas' limits unchanged for India. Stocks of sugars on 1st December 1935, were estimated at 1,260,207 tons as against 2,192,725 tons on the same day of 1934.

Arrivals:—S. S. Silver Ash and S. S. Ranee arrived during the week with about 13,204 and 22,719 bags of Java Sugar respectively. S.S. Karanja also arrived with about 8,000 bags of Mozambique sugar.

Offtake and Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 25,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 1,75,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the Bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 13/10 per cwt.

Transhipment 4/1/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment January Rs. 4/5/6 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Feb-March Rs 4/6/6 per cwt F. B. H.

Britania Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 14/10 per cwt.

British Refined:—

Ready Rs. 14/2 per cwt.

African Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 13/9 per cwt.

Deshi:—

Narkatiaganj Rs. 13/7 per cwt.

Sidhvalia Rs. 13/4 per cwt.

Khada Rs. 13/4 per cwt.

Keshar Rs. 14 per cwt.

Saraya 13/10

Cawnpori 14/2

Tone: Steady

COTTON TEJI MANDI

Bombay, Jan 21

Broach A/M—			
Yearly Tejimandi	13	12	0
Teji on Rs. 225	2	0	0
Teji on Rs. 220	2	8	0
Teji on Rs. 230	1	8	0
Teji on Rs. 240	1	0	0
Teji on Rs. 250	0	8	0
Mandi on Rs. 200	5	12	0
Mandi on Rs. 195	4	8	0
Mandi on Rs. 190	3	0	0
Monthly	7	12	0
Difference Rs. 5	2	3	0
Difference Rs. 10	1	1	0

BANKHEAD BILL CASE DISMISSED ON LEGAL TECHNICALITY

New Farm Programme To Replace A. A. A.

ENORMOUS TEMPTATION TO INFLATE

Bombay, Jan. 16.

As is not infrequently the case, the events of the last ten days are clearer in retrospect than they were in prospects. Or are they?

The Bankhead Bill case was dismissed on a legal technicality. Delightful things legal technicalities. To the bread and butter of the legal profession they superimpose jam. For the layman they provide that uncertainty which adds interest to life. Which, we suppose, is as it should be, state Messrs. Langley and Co.

BANKHEAD BILL.

The Bankhead Bill has but a brief reprieve. Governor Talmadge of Georgia, it seems, has the ground prepared for its demise next month. Cotton held back by the farmers, estimated at 120,000 bales, will come, tax free, on to the market. But beyond that there should be no effect. The invalidating of the A.A.A. ended all effective Government crop control for next season—unless and until a new scheme is produced.

Meanwhile, following a luncheon with Mr. Roosevelt on Tuesday, Senator Robinson, the Democratic leader, predicted that a new farm programme to replace the defunct A.A.A. would be ready for the consideration of Congress by the week end.

But crop control schemes require money.

Already Mr. Roosevelt has to ask Congress for funds to honour the contractual obligations of the A.A.A. in old crop.

Despite the testimony of Mr. Morganthau that the Government would have to raise a minimum of 11,000 million dollars in the next 17 1/2 months, the Senate Finance Committee approved the Soldiers Bonus Bill, already passed by the House of Representatives. That will cost a sum of astronomical dimensions.

PROCESSING TAX.

One thousand million dollars have been imperilled by the Supreme Court's ruling ordering the return of 200 million dollars impounded processing tax to the Louisiana Rice Mills.

And a mere 2 million dollars included in Mr. Morganthau's figure but not included in Mr. Roosevelt's budget it is estimated will be required for relief.

Then from what source is money coming for new crop control?

The U. S. Government holds indirectly or directly some 5 million bales of cotton worth, possibly, 60 dollars a bale.

And a vast store of gold and silver.

The cotton might be sold!

But the temptation to inflate must be enormous.

Already the dollar has weakened and then shown somewhat obvious signs of control.

We doubt whether even Mr. Roosevelt himself has any well defined idea as to the outcome of it all.

SALVATION OF CROP.

But, to our mind, the ultimate salvation of new crop in America lies in the price level. On any recessions new crop looks attractive and we advocate conservative purchases.

In Bombay, at long last there has been a swing in sentiment. The leading operators here are seldom indeterminate in their actions. When they turn they do so in no uncertain manner.

The market has taken a very considerable quantity of selling. The technical position, in fact, has been almost completely reversed. Whereas the principal operators a fortnight ago were long they are now mainly short. In that fact lies potential strength or at least potential resistance. We think it might be resistance rather than strength because not only are up-country interests still long but the market is long of the Broach crop.

Our latest reports from the Broach districts point to a crop of 300,000 bales and probably 350,000 if the recent favourable weather continues. The crop will be moving freely in a few weeks. And meanwhile there are no buyers.

Export demand has recently shown a slight improvement in the case of Oomras and American seed styles but so far no interest whatever is being taken in Broach.

Local mills will require Broach. But the yarn and cloth markets for the counts and cloth for which Broach is used have seldom been less encouraging than they are to-day.

PARITY POSITION.

Meanwhile, our parity relative to New York has widened. That is helpful to Japan. Possibly over the next few weeks there might be some broadening in demand from that quarter but we doubt whether spinners in any part of the world have sufficient confidence to buy for any distance ahead. If they buy only for their more immediate requirements the offtake will be considerably less than the crop movement. In consequence, we look for a still further widening in our parity during the next six weeks.

INDORE MARKET QUOTATIONS

Indore, Jan 19

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman Co. Indore).

Wheat Seeds and Cotton rate per mani of 6 mds. Bengal

	Rs.	Rs.
Wheat Bombay pass	22	24
Wheat Malwi	17	18
Wheat Pissi	18	19
Gram	16	17
Teelseed	35	42
Linseed bold brown	25	26
Cottonseed	10	11
Oil cakes	11	13
Towar	20	22
Moong green	18	20
Moong black	12	14
Lentals	15	18
Ajwan	16	18
Dhnia	24	27
Maize	10	11
Jowar	11	12
Bajra	16	17
Chillis	70	80
Jagree	35	40
Kappas Malwi	32	34
Kappas Nimari	30	32
Kappas Anjad	35	36
Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal	70	80
Cotton Nimari	68	75
Cotton Broach opening per candy of 784 lbs.		207
Cotton Broach closing		206/12
Wheat flour Maida per bag of 95 srs.		10
Wheat flour Rawa per bag of 95 srs.		10/10
Wheat flour Ata per bag of 90 srs		7/10
Wheat flour Chapad per bag of 40 srs		3/4

Satan per than:—

Hukumchand	4
Kalyanmal	3/12
Indore Malwa	3/14
Bhamdari	3/16
State	3/18
Swadeshi	3/10
Binod	3/8
Reera	3/6
Rajkumar	3/6

Shares:—

100 P N Bhandari L State Mills	40
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Limited	48
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd	170
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd ordy	122
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd pref	110
100 Nandlal Bhandari Mills Ltd	98
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd	2
100 Rajkumar Mills Ltd	35
100 Binod Mills Ltd	120
25 United Prof. Agri Co Ltd	12
25 Indore Premier Co-operative Bank Ltd	12
25 Bank of Indore Ltd	30
16 Hukumchand Jute Ltd	11/8
5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Co Ltd	1

Bullion:—

Gold Bar per tola	35/8
Silver Pat per 100 tolas	47
Silver Kadawal	45

Arrival Cotton and Kappea 300 carts daily. Local mills buying. Arrival grain and miscellaneous 1000 carts. Local purchaser. Cloth and yarns Punjab and Cawnpore buying. Share market declining heavy sellers outside.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan 21

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names.	Latest prices £
Wiluna Gold Corporation Ord	2 15 9
London Tin Corporation	0 8 0
Turner and Newall	3 13 9
Associated Electric Industries	2 5 0
Attock Oil	1 8 6
Associated Portland Cement	3 9 6
Electric Supply Corporation	3 4 0
Ooregum Gold Mining Ordinary	0 17 9
Beira Railways	1 2 9
County of London Elec Supply Ordinary	2 17 9
Marconi International Marine	1 17 9
Callendar's Cable and Constn	4 2 6
General Electric Ordinary	3 18 6
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4 8 1½
Perak Hydro Electric Ordinary	1 4 9
International Railways of C America	dol. 4 3/4
Malayalam Plantations	1 13 6
British Burma Petroleum	0 7 6
Soudan Plantation Syndicate Ordinary	1 14 6
British S Africa (Chartered)	1 3 3
Pahang Consolidated Ord	0 14 7½
Indian Copper Corporation Ordinary	0 3 1½
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 10 5.52 p.c. p.a.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 21-1-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .053 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.8 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.0 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 81.9 degrees 0.8 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 69.0 degrees 2.5 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 86 p. c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 111 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 11 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 3

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 21-1-36.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 76.1 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea-level would actually read 30.18 inches and a compensated aneroid 30.00 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1936

End Of An Eventful Reign

King Emperor Dead

Passes Away, A Little Before Monday Midnight

TOUCHING SCENES AS ROYAL FAMILY GAZE ON FRAIL FIGURE OF DYING KING

Queen Mary Breaks Down At End: Then Embraces Her Son The New King-Emperor

MAHATMA AND RAJEN BABU SEND MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE

World-Wide Expressions Of Regret

LONDON, Jan. 20.

His Majesty the King died at 11-55 p. m.—Reuter

DEATH COMES PEACEFULLY

LONDON, Jan. 21,

An Official Bulletin says:—The King's death came peacefully at 11-55 p. m. G. M. T. in the presence of the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Princess Royal and the Duke and Duchess of Kent. It was signed by Sir Frederick Williams, Sir Stanley Hewitt and Lord Dawson of Penn.—Reuter

PRINCE OF WALES BECOMES KING

Edward Windsor now King Edward VIII, fair-headed and still almost boyish looking immediately assumed the sovereign powers which had been delegated to him, to the Queen and to his brothers barely twelve hours previously by King George as the last official act of his very busy life. The new King will be proclaimed to-day.

The news of the King's death was immediately flashed officially to all parts of the Empire and to all Ministers who were not in Sandringham.

Steps will immediately be taken to summon the Privy Council at which the oaths of allegiance will be taken to the new sovereign, and which will probably be held at Saint James' palace to-day.—Reuter.

MEMBERS OF ROYAL FAMILY AWAIT END

LONDON, January 20.

Sandringham House was hushed in silence when the fateful bulletin was issued at 9-25 p.m. The Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duke of Kent and the Princess Royal were close to the death Chamber awaiting the end.

The news was telephoned to the Premier and also members of the Royal Family including Queen Maud of Norway. The news spread like wildfire in the district. Crowds flocked to Sandringham, women weeping and men standing; bareheaded.

The bulletin was conveyed individually to the highest officials of the King's Estate who joined the waiting crowd. A crowd of 2,000 persons read the bulletin in Buckingham Palace in solemn silence.

(For Further News See Pages 8 & 10)

THE LATE KING-EMPEROR

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